

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,991

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1976

Established 1887

# Syria Units Curb Fighting, Renew Lebanese Truce

SIRUT, April 12 (UPI).—Syrian forces' pressure on battling militia units today achieved a resumption of the civil-war truce after the worst outbreak of fighting since the cease-fire was imposed 10 days ago.



es Schlesinger, former U.S. defense secretary.

## Military Help to China Held U.S. 'Option'

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that officials have discussed in it years the possibility of military assistance to China.

...the Senate's foremost priority on China, said that any consideration was being given to military assistance to China. "I doubt that the Chinese were advised," he added. The senator said that he was granting China most-favored-nation status in trade relations, the AP reported.

Troops from Syria, backed by tanks, pushed down the Bekaa Valley to the Christian village of Jisrin in south Lebanon and on to the coast city of Sidon. They thus encircled leftist forces of Socialist party leader Kamal Jumblatt, who has opposed Syria's latest plans for peace in Lebanon.

In the east, units of the pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrilla organization as-Saqa entered the village of Saadnayeel, where leftist control has effectively blocked the adjoining Christian town of Zahle. The Saqa troops reopened roads to Zahle and the route from there to the border post at Masnaa, where 40 Syrian tanks were dug in.

Both the Christian rightist and Moslem-leftist blocs blamed each other for the sudden collapse of the truce, which was shattered by fighting last night after leftists announced that they would extend the cease-fire until the end of this month. While making that statement, the leftists also warned that further bloodshed could erupt unless the Syrians withdrew 6,000 troops they allegedly had sent into Lebanon during the week-end.

The rightists' radio station supporting President Suleiman Frangieh said that the leftists, despite their professed extension of the truce, started an offensive on all fronts to "block the Syrian, American and French initiatives" for a permanent settlement here.

Mr. Frangieh met with other rightist leaders—Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, Phalangist party chief Pierre Gemayel and the head of militant Maronite Christian monks, Sberbat Kasas. Mr. Kasas said later that Mr. Frangieh would within five days the constitutional amendment passed by parliament Saturday to allow the unicameral assembly to elect a presidential successor immediately.

Reason for Truce Leftist politicians said that they had agreed to the truce extension only to allow "the process of resignation [by Mr. Frangieh] and the election of a new president to take place in a normal atmosphere."

Mr. Jumblatt went to his mountain retreat at Aley and conferred with the leader of the rebel Lebanese Arab Army, Lt. Ahmed Khatib, who earlier had held talks with Syrian Army officers in the Bekaa Valley. Later Mr. Jumblatt returned to Beirut and conferred with U.S. special envoy Dean Brown.

The rising tension between the leftists and Syria was highlighted by a statement by as-Saqa guerrilla leader Zuhair Mohsen, who blamed Mr. Jumblatt for the resumption of fighting after the cease-fire of Jan. 21.



Women voting at a polling place in Nablus, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

## West Bank Arabs Voting in Local Elections

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied Jordan, April 12 (AP).—Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank voted peacefully today in an election that was expected to increase resistance to the Israeli occupation.

Israel sponsored the local elections in 24 towns and villages but Israeli troops were withdrawn from the voting and the atmosphere was festive.

Arab women, allowed to vote for the first time, swarmed to the polls, jostling in crowds to drop their ballots into blue wooden boxes.

Some Palestinians had predicted that women would boycott the election to protest the fact that the Israelis and not Jordan had given them the right to vote.

After the polls closed, officials reported that 72.3 per cent of the 88,000 eligible voters had cast ballots, including 21,948 women.

Results are not expected to be tabulated until Thursday. Despite heavy rain, the streets of Nablus were crowded with voters. Cavalcades of cars honked their horns and campaign slogans blared from loudspeakers.

Arab children chanted the names of candidates and pasted campaign posters on passing cars.

"The Israelis are not interfering with the elections at all," said Hamid Hannun, mayor of the town of Tulkarm and a declared supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

With no Israeli security forces in sight for the first time in weeks in the West Bank, unarmed Arab police were assigned to maintain order.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres warned during the campaign that "disturbances will not be tolerated" during the voting. By mid-day, no incidents were reported

in towns where rioters had repeatedly clashed with Israeli troops in the last two months.

The election has developed into a contest between traditional Arab leaders and anti-Israeli movements, such as the PLO and the underground Communist party.

In Ramallah—where the mayor has openly campaigned for re-election as a PLO supporter—and in the Arab half of Jerusalem, leaflets protesting the voting were distributed by the Rejection Front, a Palestinian group that opposes any negotiations with Israel.

The Israeli newspaper Jerusalem Post said that radical new leaders may be elected but "nothing that happens today will change the basic facts... The areas under Israeli military jurisdiction will remain so until Israel agrees to a change in their status."

## Bought Secretly From Arabs Furor Over Israeli Land Deals

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 12 (NYT).—A recent report on the state radio about Israeli purchases of Arab land on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan has stirred a political debate here about the controversial and often superstitious ways in which the deals are concluded.

Members of parliament from the left and right have criticized the techniques used by Israeli agencies in acquiring land from Arab owners and the fact that such a sensitive issue was allowed to be discussed on the semi-official radio.

Although Israel has been steadily acquiring land on the West Bank for the last eight years, the deals are rarely disclosed in public. This is partly because of a Jordanian law that makes it a capital crime, punishable by death, for any West Bank Arab to sell his land to an Israeli.

The furor produced by the radio report reveals both the explosive nature of the whole issue of land acquisition on the West Bank and the deep divisions that exist

here about the future of occupied Arab territory.

The debate also touches upon one of the major points of contention between Israel and the United States: the unilateral Israeli moves to annex the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and establish numerous settlements throughout the occupied West Bank.

Unilateral Moves The U.S. objections to these moves were outlined again last month by Ambassador William Scranton in a speech before the United Nations Security Council. The Israeli actions, Mr. Scranton said, are regarded as illegal by the United States and "create an obstacle to a final peace between Israel and its neighbors."

The radio report that generated the controversy described the widespread purchases of Arab land on the West Bank that are concluded annually by the Israel Lands Authority, a state agency, and the Jewish National Fund, a fund-raising body. The radio reported that \$6.6 million had been spent on such purchases last year alone.

mediately denied the report, asserting that its entire budget for land acquisition last year was less than a tenth of the figure cited by the radio reporter. But top officials of the fund conceded that many of the deals concluded with Arabs beyond the 1967 borders are secret, unregistered purchases, sometimes conducted through subsidiary organizations in order to protect the identity of the seller.

"It's true that we don't follow the usual legal procedures beyond the 1967 lines," Jacob Tsar, chairman of the fund's board of directors, said in an interview. "We reach private, unregistered agreements with the Arab owners in order to protect them."

Many of the purchases, Mr. Tsar added, are made from Arabs now living abroad, and from churches and other institutions.

In addition, the fund has reclaimed about 8,000 acres of land east of Jerusalem that it originally purchased in the 1930s, lost to the Jordanians from 1948 to 1967 and then regained after the six-day war. Since it is a charitable organization raising funds

## Bulgaria Gains Industrial Wealth—and Cultural Poverty

By Dusko Doder

SOFIA, April 12 (WP).—The road between Istanbul and Sofia is a four-lane highway flanked by frequent billboards that proclaim Bulgaria's "eternal" friendship with the Soviet Union and by signs in English welcoming foreign visitors.

The highway is well-marked and patrolled and the countryside seems neat and beautiful in its springtime glory. In Sofia itself there are parks and tree-lined streets that are immaculately clean.

The initial impressions of Bulgaria are those of a well-organized, disciplined and above all orthodoxly pro-Soviet society with a sense for beauty. The image is correct but not complete.

Visitors returning here after a long absence are struck by the sheer beauty of this garden city with a population of about a million. But during the weeks preceding the Bulgarian Communist party congress, the government mounted a major face-lifting operation.

Thousands of buildings have been painted. Old and drab-looking shop windows have been literally torn out and replaced by modern ones with tinted glass and brass trim. Some foreign luxury goods were imported to



Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov addressing a Communist party meeting last month.

be displayed as evidence of Bulgaria's economic well-being. Facades of turn-of-the-century structures have been repaired by crews working overtime and repainted yellow, light green, chocolate, maroon and blue.

The charming one-story structure housing the Club of Active Fighters Against Fascism and Imperialism was given a mustard yellow coating. Across the street, the national theater was painted

dark red with white trim. New cafés have been set up nearby but some of them could not open for the public because it was discovered at the last moment that some essential elements were missing. Sofia's first pizza shop opened the day before the congress got under way but two days later had to be temporarily shut because the cook had run out of ingredients.

Bulgaria is, in many ways, one of the most unusual countries of Europe. Since the Communists took power here, it has remained aloof from the Western world and displayed an almost pathological secretiveness about its affairs. Even the most trivial information is difficult to obtain.

# Strayed Into Air Space Israelis Force Down Saudi Military Plane

TEL AVIV, April 12.—A Saudi Arabian military transport plane carrying 36 persons—including three U.S. crewmen—reportedly under contract to Lockheed—strayed into Israeli air space today and was forced to land by Israeli interceptors, the military command said. No gunfire was reported.

The U.S. crewmen—identified as Arthur Phillips, copilot; Larry Chandler, flight engineer, and Charles Smith, cargo supervisor—were released to the custody of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. They refused to see newsmen.

However, U.S. officials in Washington said that the three told the embassy they had made a navigational error. The Washington officials said that the three have no connection with the U.S. government and have been working in Saudi Arabia under a Lockheed contract with the Saudi Defense Ministry for teaching, training and maintenance.

"The Saudi Arabian plane, which overflew Israeli territory, will be released following the completion of the investigation into the circumstances of its entering Israeli territory," a government spokesman said. Israel's semi-official national radio said that the camouflage-painted C-130 Hercules transport plane strayed over Israeli air space during a flight from Damascus to Riyadh.

It quoted the Americans as saying that the plane was 35 minutes out of Damascus when it was surrounded by Israeli jets and the crewmen realized that the aircraft had strayed over Israeli territory.

No Shooting

The three U.S. crew members reportedly said that the plane then followed the Israeli jets to Ben Gurion Airport, near Tel Aviv, and landed. There was no shooting.

The remaining 33 persons on the plane—2 Saudi crewmen, 6 unidentified civilians and 25 Saudi military men—were brought to the officers' mess hall at the air base and questioned by Defense Minister Shimon Peres and other Israeli officials.

Officials let reporters and photographers look at the passengers and crew at the air base. The uniformed military men included infantrymen, airmen and commandos. Most of the civilians wore traditional headresses.

The military command in Tel Aviv said that fighters trapped the plane inside Israeli air space near the Lebanese border at Rosh Hanikra, on the Mediterranean coast.

But airport sources said that the interception took place near Hadera, 40 miles south of the border and 28 miles north of Tel Aviv.

Although the Saudis have not been involved in Lebanon, up to 6,000 Syrian troops have entered the conflict. The Saudi Air Force has units stationed in Syria and has taken part in joint exercises with the Syrian military.

Other planes violating Israeli

air space in recent years included a Soviet jet carrying the Soviet Ambassador to Cairo. The plane strayed over the Suez Canal early last year but flew back into Egyptian territory without incident.

Israeli planes shot down a Libyan airliner over the occupied Sinai Desert on Feb. 21, 1973, killing 103 persons. Seven survived.

The surviving copilot said that the French pilot had disregarded

orders to land at a nearby air force base and tried to fly away.

Saudi Report

BEIRUT, April 12 (AP).—The Saudi government radio reported the incident without comment tonight.

After an account of the forced landing, it added only that the Saudi government was trying to secure the release of the plane and its passengers.



U.S. marshal escorting Patricia Hearst to courtroom.

## Judge Delays Sentencing Miss Hearst Will Undergo 90-Day Psychiatric Review

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Federal Judge Oliver Carter today delayed handing down Patricia Hearst's sentence for bank robbery and ordered her into a federal institution for up to 90 days for psychiatric study.

In a surprise move, prompted by a request from Miss Hearst's attorney, F. Lee Bailey, the judge said he would allow the commitment to guide him in sentencing the 23-year-old heiress.

Judge Carter said that he had received extensive psychiatric reports from Miss Hearst's personal doctors and that he had decided he wanted federal experts to balance the information with a separate study.

"It is the intention of the court to follow a policy of getting the most information before ultimate sentence is pronounced," Judge Carter said.

As a legal technicality, the judge imposed a provisional sentence of 25 years—the legal maximum for armed bank robbery. When the psychiatric reports are in, he said, he would certainly reduce the sentence.

Judge Carter said: "The offense of which the defendant was found guilty is a most serious offense and one which, because of what occurred, could be classified as being both brutal and violent."

At a news conference afterward, one of her lawyers said that the judge still has the option of placing Miss Hearst on probation, a course he said the defense would continue to endorse. The prosecution declined comment.

The judge revealed that many friends and supporters of the heiress had written "very strong recommendations in favor of probation for the defendant," stressing her role as a kidnapping victim and saying that she was not a willing bank robber.

"This judgment by these people is most sincere on their part," Judge Carter said. "But I must respectfully disagree with it."

Miss Hearst was convicted March 20 of willingly taking part in the holdup of a San Francisco bank in April, 1974.

Miss Hearst, when asked if she wished to speak, stood up and said: "No, Your Honor." She heard the judge's decision without any display of emotion.

of what occurred, could be classified as being both brutal and violent."

At a news conference afterward, one of her lawyers said that the judge still has the option of placing Miss Hearst on probation, a course he said the defense would continue to endorse. The prosecution declined comment.

The judge revealed that many friends and supporters of the heiress had written "very strong recommendations in favor of probation for the defendant," stressing her role as a kidnapping victim and saying that she was not a willing bank robber.

"This judgment by these people is most sincere on their part," Judge Carter said. "But I must respectfully disagree with it."

Miss Hearst was convicted March 20 of willingly taking part in the holdup of a San Francisco bank in April, 1974.

Miss Hearst, when asked if she wished to speak, stood up and said: "No, Your Honor." She heard the judge's decision without any display of emotion.

The judge told Mr. Bailey that appeals and motions for a new trial would be reviewed after the psychiatric reports are in, at least 90 days from now.

## Lira Plunges to Record Low As Early Vote Appears Sure

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN, April 12.—Doubts over Italy's political future sent the lira plunging to a record low today.

The lira closed here, Italy's main money market, at 880.30 to the dollar, a loss of about 2 per cent from Friday and a 32.2-per cent drop from the 686.75 rate on Jan. 20. At its highest postwar level four years ago the lira sold at \$1 to the dollar.

Stock and bond prices plunged to lows. The listing of five companies was suspended after their losses exceeded 20 per cent. By the close of Italy's stock trading, losses of stock prices ranged from 4 per cent to 15 per cent.

The general index of the Milan Stock Market dropped 3.87 points since Friday to reach its lowest level since 1958.

Businessmen attributed the lira's latest fall to the near certainty of general elections in June, a year early, in which the Communists are expected to make gains.

It was turned down a Communist-Socialist demand for a joint economic emergency program. But the sources said a battle was under way in the party over whether Premier Aldo Moro should stay in power until the elections or be replaced by another caretaker premier.

Party sources said Christian Democratic conservatives wanted Mr. Moro to resign right away, admitting his one-party minority government had lost the vital backing of the Socialists.

The party's progressive wing, under Mr. Moro and party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, want the government to gain time by seeking a confidence vote in Parliament.

With the Socialists expected to switch from abstention to opposition, Mr. Moro would almost certainly lose a confidence vote and offer his resignation to President Giovanni Leone. But the debate would consume at least a week, and Mr. Leone, pressed by the need to hold elections before the summer vacation, would have to ask Mr. Moro to stay on as a caretaker premier.



## Widespread Killing by Regime Reported

# Armed Resistance in Cambodia Seen Fading

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, April 12 (UPI).—Armed resistance in Cambodia is weak and fading, mainly because of ammunition and other supplies, informed sources here say. Concurrently, what had appeared to be widespread but random killing of Cambodians opposed to the new regime has settled down into a campaign aimed at the educated bourgeoisie, the sources add.

These sources, who specialize in watching and analyzing Cambodian affairs, say that what resistance remains a year after the Communists conquered the capital, Phnom Penh, appears to be concentrated in Battambang Province, along the western border with Thailand.

"We believe the resistance is no longer serious," a source said. "There are occasional clashes but they're much smaller than what was going on last summer. They're simply running out of supplies."

An insurgent organization known as the Black Cobras, which seemed to be active six months ago, has all but disappeared, according to another specialist. The Black Cobras may have been financed by a wealthy Thai-Chinese businessman who was using the insurgents to get his relatives out of Cambodia.

An observer noted that if the Khmer Rouge were not relatively secure, they would not have invited a group of Peking-based diplomats to Cambodia last month to view the results of an alleged bombing attack on the northwestern town of Siem Reap.

"If the insurgency was serious," he said, "the Khmer Rouge would never have taken the diplomats on that trip, especially as they went overland from Phnom Penh and back."

The problem of supplies is much more serious to the insurgents than the ability of the Khmer Rouge to withstand guerrilla attacks. Refugees who arrived in Thailand in recent weeks reported that the Khmer Rouge have very few troops.

Few Soldiers

Most of these refugees have told visitors to the camps where they are being housed, near the Cambodian border, that in their villages there were usually no more than two or three Communist soldiers for every 100 villagers.

Yet, the refugees said, this handful of soldiers is able to control entire villages. "They rule by fear," a refugee told a visitor a few weeks ago. "They seem never to sleep. They're not human."

Almost all information available to Cambodia watchers in Bangkok is gleaned from interviews with refugees and broadcasts of Phnom Penh radio. The refugees emphasize Khmer Rouge brutality while the radio concentrates on the formation of a doctrinaire Communist government.

Left with only these two sources of intelligence, observers are forced to speculate and draw their own conclusions. "I'm sure we're not getting an entirely clear picture," a source said, "but, under the circumstances, it's the best we can do."

Most observers here believe that the Khmer Rouge are continuing to kill large numbers of Cambodians whom they believe oppose Communist rule. Recent information indicates this killing is now largely limited to the former middle class and to those with any education.

"The educated seem to be the newest target," a source said. "Right from the fifth-grade level on up. They're wiping out an entire class," he added.

In addition to those with education former low-ranking soldiers of the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime are being eliminated. This marks a departure from the original policy of killing commanders and senior officers of Lon Nol's armed forces.

Most Cambodia watchers admit to being puzzled by the new policy aimed at those with education. "It doesn't make any sense," said an observer. "Cambodia is in desperate need of anyone with any kind of education—doctors, engineers, the works. Yet, all evidence makes clear that these people in particular are being killed in droves."

A possible explanation is that the Khmer Rouge, especially individual soldiers, have long resented the educated. Most Khmer Rouge troops are illiterate farm youths who believe that with education have lived well at the expense of the uneducated.

Ferocious Brutality

There also seems to be a belief among the soldiers that those small numbers fortunate enough to have had an education owe a debt to the rest of Cambodia's 8 million inhabitants which they did not live up to.

Detailed information reveals that in most cases the killings are carried out with ferocious brutality. Several recent refugees claimed that rather than shooting their victims, the Khmer Rouge soldiers generally lure them out of their villages or away from their work in rice fields or on earth-moving projects into the jungle.

There, the refugees said, the victims are clubbed to death with hoe handles. "There seems to be a standard technique of beating the victims to death with blows on the back of the neck with the point where the handle and the hoe head meet."

When the soldiers return to the villages or work sites, they never mention the executions. Villagers only learn about them accidentally, usually when someone passing through the jungle spots unburied bodies.

How extensive the killing has been is difficult, if not impossible, to know. Some sources have accepted a figure of 30,000, based mainly on tallying reports from refugees.

Analysis also are not certain about whether the killing is being directed by middle-class Communist leaders in Phnom Penh or simply carried out as individual acts of vengeance by soldiers.

Winds Kill 36 Near Dacca

DACCA, April 12 (UPI).—At least 36 persons died and 400 were injured in five villages south of here that were struck by high winds yesterday.

Thus, Bulgarian poets sing of

Ultra-light raincoats for spring

SO LIGHT you'll forget you're wearing one in the sunshine, the new raincoats at Larvin 2 are the ideal protection from unpredictable spring showers.

The most youthful, in cotton and polyester, is available in moss green, denim blue and putty (F 590).

The most original by far is a straight-cut, raglan-sleeved, black or beige slicker (F 1090).

The most striking is in 100% natural silk. Comfortable and marvelously elegant, it's available in navy, beige and coal gray (F 1400).

The last, also in cotton and polyester but wide-cut and roomy, will give you total freedom of movement (F 890).



2, rue Cambon, Paris 1<sup>er</sup> - Tel. 260.38.83



ISRAELI INTERLUDE—Some of the Saudi Arabian soldiers and civilians aboard the plane forced down by Israeli jets waiting at the officers' mess at Ben-Gurion Airport.

## Secret Deals Violate Jordan Law

# Furor Over Israelis Buying Arab Land

(Continued from Page 1)

In 49 countries for use in Israel, the fund uses only government-provided money to finance purchases beyond the 1967 lines.

The radio report of the transactions on the West Bank prompted immediate criticism from Shulamit Aloni, a member of parliament and former minister. She denounced the private, unregistered purchases as sabbat and unworthy of a sovereign state. Israel should either annex the occupied areas outright or give them back, she said, but not deal under the table for them piece by piece.

At the opposite end of the political spectrum, Religious Affairs Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a leader of the rightist National Religious party, protested that the land purchases should never have been discussed in public, much less over the state radio. Such reports would only cause Israel harm, he argued, as well as endanger the individual Arabs who had sold their land in violation of Jordanian law.

Meir Zorea, head of the Israel Lands Authority, also objected to the broadcast but on other grounds. "It runs up the prices," he said in an interview in his Jerusalem office. "We know from experience that any public discussion of land sales results in higher prices."

Nether Mr. Zorea nor any other official interviewed was

willing to provide exact figures on how much land Israel has acquired on the West Bank since 1967 or how much was paid for it. But officials at both the Lands Authority and the Jewish National Fund readily conceded they were anxious to buy as much land as possible on the West Bank. An official said, "We will buy any piece of land in any currency from anyone who is willing to sell it to us."

Public records show that the state controller's annual reports reveal that tens of thousands of acres have been acquired on the West Bank since 1967. Some have been purchased from individuals, some requisitioned in exchange for compensation, some expropriated.

The government is split between conservatives and reformists, and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, a holdover from the past, has steadily lost prestige. The government has taken the difficult path of trying to move through institutions that are inherently anti-reformist—parliament, the Council of the Realm and the union organization.

The fate of three changes submitted to parliament—the right of assembly, the right of association and changes in the penal code—is in doubt. Conservatives are strengthening their positions and some of their spokesmen are saying that they will fight any decisive changes in the present system.

While trying to work with groups and institutions resistant to change, the government has refused to talk to liberal and leftist groups now in the opposition and has even arrested some of its leaders, further increasing strains inside the Cabinet.

Demand Clear Break

The opposition forces reject the idea that change can come from above in Spain. They also reject the thesis that existing institutions can be changed and demand a clear break with the past and a popularly elected assembly that would devise a new constitution.

They also demand a general political amnesty and the legalization of all peaceful political forces, including the Communists. With the right also uniting, a polarization is developing that for some is dangerously reminiscent of the period before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936.

United Basque Front

MADRID, April 12 (AP).—Basques reported today that they were working to form a united front from the Spanish Civil War.

Basques were called today to an illegal mass demonstration on Easter Sunday, Basque National Day, in the northern city of Pamplona.

Basque sources said that the illegal alliance would include the exiled Basque National party, the Communist party, Carlists, So-

Somehow this no longer seems enough. The Bulgarians clearly want to enter the consumer age in a meaningful way and this could be seen in shops and bazaars which were jammed by persons looking at imported goods: Iranian polyester sweaters at \$3; Yugoslav suits at \$10; French ties at \$12. The cheapest black and white TV set, locally made, costs about \$40 while the Soviet-made Zhiguli car is more than \$6,000.

The variety of goods is limited since the government cannot afford to import much—except for such occasions as the party congress—and since most Bulgarians have no money to spare anyway. The average monthly salary is \$140.

Yet the number of passenger cars has increased greatly and one can actually see Bulgarian women buying Soviet-made nylon wigs at \$40 or skin creams which cost nearly as much. Clearly, Bulgaria's principal consumers come from the privileged elite.

A reporter asked to visit the home of an average Bulgarian intellectual and was taken to the apartment of an affable and accomplished graphic artist, Rumen Skorchev, 45, who lives in a new suburb. Once the area was dominated by wooden shacks but now broad avenues have been laid down, trees planted and modern buildings erected.

The artist, his wife and their two children live in a modern three-room apartment. They have a car and a house, which is located 10 minutes away by car, at the foot of Mount Vitos. The apartment was furnished with modern furniture and included among other things what Mr. Skorchev said was an original Rembrandt etching. The Skorchevs also travel frequently and have visited Italy and the Netherlands.

How could they afford all that? he was asked. He said he was employed as a consultant for a publishing firm and was drawing \$120 a month for a "couple of hours work which I do by phone. I don't even go there."

He spends most of his time working for a state art organization or various state firms which commission work. In the first three months of this year, he said, he had made about \$5,000.

Before the reporter finished his visit to the Skorchev home, two other Western journalists with their guides were ringing the doorbell. They also wanted to visit an average Bulgarian intellectual.

Athens Subway Crash

ATHENS, April 12 (UPI).—A subway train rammed into another train sitting in a suburban station today, injuring more than 27 persons, police said.

How could they afford all that? he was asked. He said he was employed as a consultant for a publishing firm and was drawing \$120 a month for a "couple of hours work which I do by phone. I don't even go there."

He spends most of his time working for a state art organization or various state firms which commission work. In the first three months of this year, he said, he had made about \$5,000.

Before the reporter finished his visit to the Skorchev home, two other Western journalists with their guides were ringing the doorbell. They also wanted to visit an average Bulgarian intellectual.

The question of family and

## Demands Increasing in Spain For Referendum on Regime

By Henry Guinger

MADRID, April 12 (NYT).—Pressure is rising here for an immediate referendum to end the confusion and contradiction that now mark Spanish political life.

Editorials are appearing frequently in the press urging a vote on what the Spanish people want in the way of a political system. The idea is believed to have spread to the government, whose members are split on both political means and ends.

Recent visits by King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia to the regions of Catalonia and Andalusia, where political and economic unrest is strong, have given impetus to the referendum idea. The King and Queen got warm receptions despite the unrest. Some here feel that the monarchy could capitalize on its apparent popularity to obtain a vote strongly in favor of political change and consequently strengthen its hand against civilian and military opposition.

Constitutional Changes

A referendum is already planned for late summer or early fall on laws involving constitutional changes, including those establishing a bicameral legislature and modifying the system of royal succession. But there is widespread concern that the country may never get to these and other changes because of the divisions and unrest.

The government is split between conservatives and reformists, and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, a holdover from the past, has steadily lost prestige. The government has taken the difficult path of trying to move through institutions that are inherently anti-reformist—parliament, the Council of the Realm and the union organization.

The fate of three changes submitted to parliament—the right of assembly, the right of association and changes in the penal code—is in doubt. Conservatives are strengthening their positions and some of their spokesmen are saying that they will fight any decisive changes in the present system.

While trying to work with groups and institutions resistant to change, the government has refused to talk to liberal and leftist groups now in the opposition and has even arrested some of its leaders, further increasing strains inside the Cabinet.

Demand Clear Break

The opposition forces reject the idea that change can come from above in Spain. They also reject the thesis that existing institutions can be changed and demand a clear break with the past and a popularly elected assembly that would devise a new constitution.

They also demand a general political amnesty and the legalization of all peaceful political forces, including the Communists. With the right also uniting, a polarization is developing that for some is dangerously reminiscent of the period before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936.

United Basque Front

MADRID, April 12 (AP).—Basques reported today that they were working to form a united front from the Spanish Civil War.

Basques were called today to an illegal mass demonstration on Easter Sunday, Basque National Day, in the northern city of Pamplona.

Basque sources said that the illegal alliance would include the exiled Basque National party, the Communist party, Carlists, So-

Somehow this no longer seems enough. The Bulgarians clearly want to enter the consumer age in a meaningful way and this could be seen in shops and bazaars which were jammed by persons looking at imported goods: Iranian polyester sweaters at \$3; Yugoslav suits at \$10; French ties at \$12. The cheapest black and white TV set, locally made, costs about \$40 while the Soviet-made Zhiguli car is more than \$6,000.

The variety of goods is limited since the government cannot afford to import much—except for such occasions as the party congress—and since most Bulgarians have no money to spare anyway. The average monthly salary is \$140.

Yet the number of passenger cars has increased greatly and one can actually see Bulgarian women buying Soviet-made nylon wigs at \$40 or skin creams which cost nearly as much. Clearly, Bulgaria's principal consumers come from the privileged elite.

A reporter asked to visit the home of an average Bulgarian intellectual and was taken to the apartment of an affable and accomplished graphic artist, Rumen Skorchev, 45, who lives in a new suburb. Once the area was dominated by wooden shacks but now broad avenues have been laid down, trees planted and modern buildings erected.

The artist, his wife and their two children live in a modern three-room apartment. They have a car and a house, which is located 10 minutes away by car, at the foot of Mount Vitos. The apartment was furnished with modern furniture and included among other things what Mr. Skorchev said was an original Rembrandt etching. The Skorchevs also travel frequently and have visited Italy and the Netherlands.

How could they afford all that? he was asked. He said he was employed as a consultant for a publishing firm and was drawing \$120 a month for a "couple of hours work which I do by phone. I don't even go there."

He spends most of his time working for a state art organization or various state firms which commission work. In the first three months of this year, he said, he had made about \$5,000.

Before the reporter finished his visit to the Skorchev home, two other Western journalists with their guides were ringing the doorbell. They also wanted to visit an average Bulgarian intellectual.

The question of family and

## Foreign Firms Applaud New Code in Lisbon

LISBON, April 12 (AP).—Foreign firms with an estimated \$3 billion at stake in Portugal expressed relief today over a new foreign investment code adopted by the government after more than a year of uncertainty.

"Not only can we live with it," said a U.S. manufacturer who asked not to be identified, "but it's a lot better for us than we had been led to believe."

His opinion was echoed by businessmen from West Germany, Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden who reported that Portuguese authorities had agreed to alter some restrictive aspects in an earlier draft after hearing suggestions from Western governments.

Guaranteed Place

The code's "modernization" was seen as a willingness on the part of the present center-left government to reassure foreign businesses that they had a guaranteed place in Portugal. This contrasted sharply with the climate of anxiety surrounding foreign business operations last year during the radical leftist government of Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

Just published in the official Diario do Governo, the code requires individual approval of each investment by a Foreign Investment Institute that will test every proposal to see that it is "intended to support the economic and social development of the country."

If, after a maximum waiting period of six months the institute has not refused the proposal, the investment is automatically allowed.

Excluded from foreign investment are sectors involving national defense, public utilities, banks, insurance companies, advertising and the news media.

Profit Remittances

What is important for foreign businesses operating here is a guarantee that businesses can annually remit profits up to 12 per cent of total investment. Remittances beyond that will be considered in light of Portugal's balance-of-payments position, the code states.

But the government can suspend remittances "in the event of a dangerous imbalance of payments or if the transfers would cause serious economic and financial disturbances in the country."

An earlier draft, changed under foreign persuasion, set a flat limit of 12 per cent on remittances of profits, in violation of practice set by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, of which Portugal is a member.

Other aspects of the code pleasing to foreign firms were a government guarantee to protect foreign property and a pledge that if any foreign firms were taken over "for public utility," there would be just indemnity. Businessmen were also relieved that the government had withdrawn an earlier limit on the number and kind of foreign personnel the foreign firms could employ.

Risk to Pilots Held Greater On the Ground

MANCHESTER, April 12 (UPI).—Airline pilots live more dangerously on the ground than in the air, a medical research said yesterday.

Dr. Malcolm Carruthers said pilots are "10 times more likely than the national average to die in accidents on the ground."

He said at a Manchester University conference on stress that many of the accidents involving pilots were car crashes and that the accidents could reflect the stress of the pilot's job.

Papal Paper Errs Over Trip to U.S.

VATICAN CITY, April 12 (Reuters).—The Vatican has denied as "completely unfounded" a report in its own newspaper that Pope Paul will attend the final day of a eucharistic congress in Philadelphia in August.

The report, in l'Osservatore Romano, said that the Pope, 76, would preside over the closing ceremony of the congress if his health permitted. The Vatican press spokesman said the report had been printed by an oversight.

It has been known for some time that the Pope has been invited to the United States to attend the congress. So far there has been no indication whether he would accept the invitation.

Soviet Voters Elect 'People's Judges'

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP).—Millions of Soviet citizens turned out yesterday to elect "people's judges" for Soviet courts for the next five years.

The judges, who are full-time professionals, preside over trials. They are assisted by people's assessors, workers who volunteer for part-time court duty. As in most Soviet elections, there was one candidate for each post.

5. Your best girl's sighs. (A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

NINA RICCI

SALE DAYS

Wednesday April 14

Collection Models

Boutique - Accessories

Furs and Hats

from 9.00 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Thursday April 15

FABRICS: from 10.00 a.m. to 7 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

20, rue des Capucines

مكتبة الأمل



## Secretaries Offered \$25,000 Reward

### Radical U.S. Group Is Seeking Data on Big-Business Crime

By Marilyn Bender

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT)—About 10,000 of the nation's highly placed secretaries receive letters this week offering a \$25,000 cash reward for information implicating the executive officer of a large industrial company in illegal activity relating to corporate operations.

The letters and the taped message reviewed corporate scandals that emerged in the wake of the Watergate investigations, such as the illegal campaign contributions admitted by 17 major corporations, the activities of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. against the Allende administration in Chile and the payoffs along by the Lockheed Corp., Northrop Corp., Exxon and Tenneco.

#### Business Survey

Reference was made to a study by the Conference Board, a business group, that found that half the executives surveyed said they would make payoffs overseas if it would help their companies sell their products.

The first letter asked: "Have you ever asked your husband which half of the survey he falls in? Have you ever asked him if he or his colleagues or his firm have been involved in criminal activity? Would your husband inform the authorities if he was aware of illegal conduct among his friends and associates? Would you inform the authorities if you uncovered such information?"

The letter concluded: "What better time to begin a discussion of the issues raised in the letter than when your husband comes home this evening for dinner?"

The second letter told the wives that their husbands were part of a "small privileged business elite" and that they and their families bore a responsibility to speak up against corporate policies that resulted in "price-fixing, induced unemployment, environmental destruction, excessive profiteering, unfair distribution of wealth and other abuses."

Statistics and economic analysis to buttress these assertions followed.

#### New Left Veterans

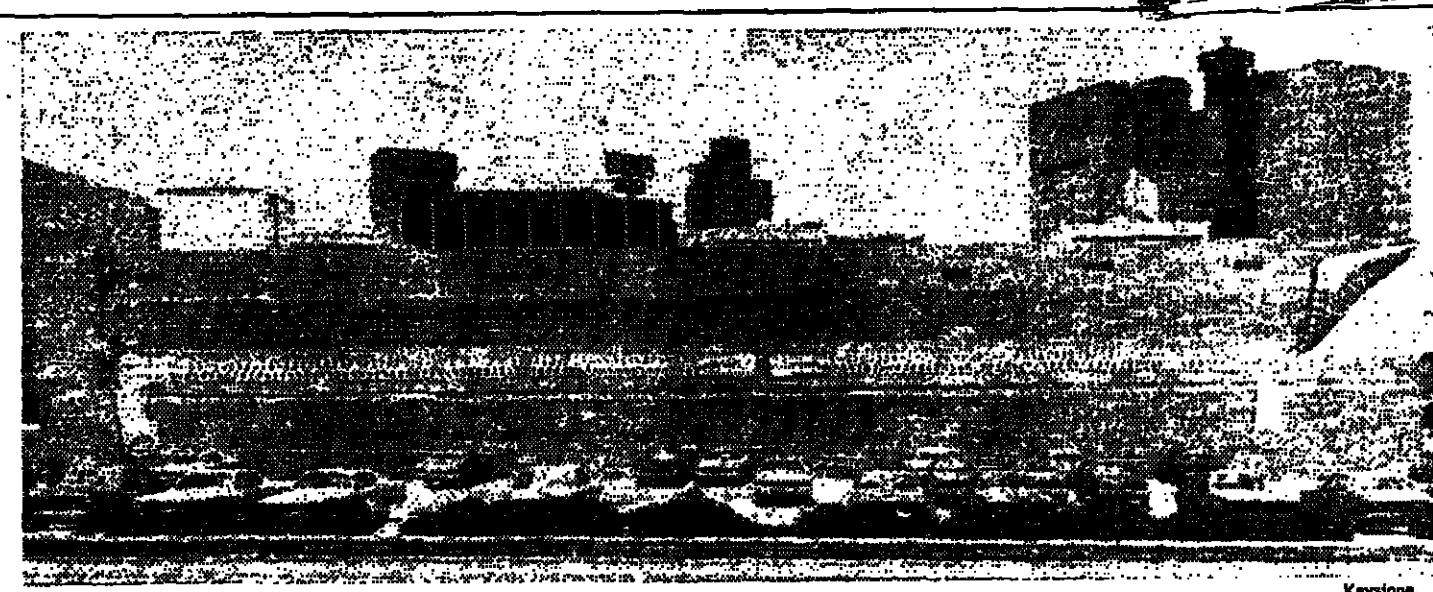
The People's Bicentennial Commission leader, Mr. Rifkin, 31, is a graduate of the Wharton School, and his associates are from the "new left" movement of the 1960s.

With quotations from Thomas Paine and others of this country's Revolutionary era, the People's Commission espouses a return to revolutionary principles. Decentralization of the economy with enterprises becoming jointly owned by workers and local communities is one of their themes, which carry an anti-big-business strain. The commission is well-funded with money from contributions and sales of its books.

The reaction of wives who read the letters and listened to the tapes ran the gamut from rage to agreement.

"Pop is clean," said Mary Spahr of Shaker Heights, Ohio, wife of Charles Spahr, chairman of the Standard Oil Co. (Ohio). "I listened to the tape and it didn't bother me at all."

Blanka Hagel of Mountlake, N.J., whose husband, Herbert, is president of the National Musical String Co., wrote to the commission to express her "shock and disgust."



TEXAS-SIZED ZIPPER—Sixty yards of eye-catching, eye-fooling zippers painted on the side of a men's clothing factory in Fort Worth. As Keystone's caption writer observed: It is a good public relations job.

## Aid to Jobless Fathers Increases

### U.S. Family Welfare Up 21.4% to Record \$24.8 Billion in '75

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The nation's family welfare expenditures soared by 21.4 percent last year, partly because of the growing numbers of jobless fathers, the government said yesterday.

A record \$24.8 billion was paid out last year for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid for the poor and relief programs run by state and local governments.

The department issued the figures for all of last year at a reporter's request. It did not make the information generally available as it has in past years in April because of the political sensitivity of the welfare issue in an election year, informed sources said.

#### 3.5 Million Families

In response to a query, HEW said that a cumulative total of 966,000 families were added to AFDC rolls last year, an 83-percent increase to nearly 3.5 million families.

The number of individual AFDC recipients increased by 497,000, a 44-percent increase to more than 1.13 million persons, indicating that the average welfare family of today has fewer members.

The biggest jump was the 33.6-percent increase in the number of welfare families headed by unemployed fathers, a program now in operation in 28 states.

About 30,000 unemployed-father families joined AFDC rolls last year, HEW said, for a new total of 120,000 families with 527,000 recipients.

Families headed by mothers still formed the bulk of the AFDC rolls, however. The government said that there was a cumulative increase in that category of 233,000 families with 361,000 new welfare beneficiaries, most of them children.

General assistance programs, run by state and local governments without federal matching funds, added 145,000 families last year. That was a 21.2-percent increase to 827,000 families, with 965,000 recipients.

The HEW figures showed that the nation's total public as-

sistance outlays rose from \$17.7 billion in 1973 to \$20.4 billion in 1974 and \$24.8 billion last year.

#### Jobless Fathers

The largest increases in the spending figures were 34.8 per-

## Egypt Discloses Offer by China to Aid on Industry

CAIRO, April 12 (Reuters)—China has promised to supply Egypt with spares for its Soviet-equipped industry and has invited Egypt's vice-president for an official visit, in what officials here called the beginning of a new phase in Cairo-Peking relations.

Announcing the agreement on spare parts to the press in Cairo yesterday, Information Minister Gamal el-Olefi gave few details but said Premier Mamedouh Salem had thanked China for its pledge of help.

The Middle East News Agency reported from Vienna, where President Anwar Sadat is concluding a five-nation European tour, that Vice-President Husni Mubarak would go to Peking shortly for talks on trade and military cooperation.

China's overtures to Cairo follow Egypt's unilateral decision to scrap its 15-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union—its traditional armorer and supplier of much of the equipment used in the country's heavy industry.

The announcement was the first indication that the Soviet Union might halt the supply of industrial spare parts in retaliation for Mr. Sadat's decision.

## U.K. Committee Not Eligible to Probe BP Case

LONDON, April 12 (UPI)—There will be no inquiry by the House of Commons Select Committee on Nationalized Industries into allegations that British Petroleum made payments to Italian political parties.

Russell Kerr, chairman of the committee, who announced yesterday that he would discuss with his colleagues whether to investigate the charges, has been informed that BP does not come within the scope of the committee's powers.

A resolution of the House of Commons in 1961 excluded BP from inquiries into its operations by the Nationalized Industries Committee. The reason is that the company is in a different category from fully state-owned concerns. Seventy per cent of BP is state-owned.

BP and the Anglo-Dutch Shell group are among oil companies involved in an Italian parliamentary inquiry into payments made to Italian political parties. It was alleged in the Sunday Times that both these companies paid out hundreds of thousands of pounds.

## Poland Jails Colonel, Sports Figure, as Spy

WARSAW, April 12 (Reuters)—Jury Pawlowski, 44, a former world sabre-fencing champion, has been sentenced to 25 years in prison after pleading guilty to charges that he spied for a NATO country, the official news agency PAP reported. It did not name the country.

PAP said that the military trial here ended last week after it "fully confirmed" charges that Mr. Pawlowski, a colonel in the Polish Army before his arrest last May, "had committed the crime of spying for a NATO state." He won world sabre titles in 1937, 1956 and 1966 and the gold medal at the 1968 Olympics.

## 3 Filipino Hijackers, Hostages at Karachi

KARACHI, April 12 (Reuters)—Three Filipino hijackers trying to reach Libya by plane with their hostages landed here today for emergency refueling. There was no word when they would take off again on their journey.

The Philippine Airlines DC-8 carrying the hijackers, a crew of 8 and 3 hostages, sent an SOS to Karachi airport that it was running out of fuel after flying from Bangkok.



STROLLERS—Ingrid Bergman and her grandson, Justin, 3, on the way home from an outing in Central Park in New York. Boy is the son of Miss Bergman's daughter, Pia Lindstrom.

## Police on Cyprus Keep Mobs From U.S. Embassy

NICOSIA, April 12 (AP)—Police repelled thousands of stone-throwing Greek-Cypriot demonstrators trying to rush the U.S. Embassy here today to protest U.S. military aid to Turkey.

Successive waves of rioters defied a barrage of tear gas and police charges for nearly three hours before fleeing into nearby streets.

Minor clashes were continuing as darkness fell but the demonstrators had been pushed well back from the embassy compound, which they never managed to reach.

The embassy was the scene of the slaying of Ambassador Roger Davies during riots in August, 1974.

The Cyprus government today took strong measures to protect the embassy, which was heavily stoned in a similar demonstration last Tuesday.

The whole embassy block was ringed with coils of barbed wire strung across empty lots next to the five-story building, itself heavily protected with more barbed wire and wire mesh over all doors and windows.

The demonstrators, estimated by the police at between 2,000 to 3,000, managed to tear down the first line of barbed wire two streets from the embassy, pushing back more than 300 riot policemen.

But the police held their ground at the next line, only 50 yards from the embassy building, eventually beating back the rioters after several charges.

At least six demonstrators were injured, according to initial unofficial reports.

The demonstrators carried Cyprus flags and hundreds of placards with such slogans as "Kissinger Rewards the Turkish Assassins of the People of Cyprus... Kissinger Murderer... We Demand Justice and the Return of the Refugees to Their Homes."

## Oil Exploration Begins Off Coast Of New England

DAVISVILLE, R.I., April 12 (NYT)—Exploration for oil has begun off the New England coast.

A hundred miles off the Massachusetts shore, on the edge of the Georges Bank, a floating rig is boring into the ocean floor to see if the sand and shale formations appear capable of supporting commercially exploitable amounts of oil and natural gas.

The test is being sponsored by a consortium of 31 major oil companies at a cost of \$9 million. A similar test was just completed in the Baltimore Canyon area off the New Jersey shore. State officials have said there were indications of goodly amounts of oil.

While the oil industry points to the need to develop sources of energy and says that drilling could mean new jobs in the sagging regional economy, opposition is already beginning to stir from environmentalists and the fishing industry.

The Georges Bank area is a prime fishing ground. The test site and other potential locations lie close to Cape Cod and the scenic islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

## House Approves Vaccine, Jobs Bill

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A \$1.94-billion appropriation for a mass immunization program against swine flu and carrying funds for a variety of job programs was sent to the White House today by a voice vote in the House.

The House accepted Senate amendments adding the employment features to a bill for \$135 million to provide vaccine against the influenza for most Americans by winter. President Ford was expected to sign the measure.

It includes \$1.2 billion for public service jobs, designed to maintain through January next year, the present level of 315,000 persons employed in special programs by state and local governments.

The measure also includes \$23.4 million for 888,000 jobs for youths this summer, \$55.9 million for 15,000 jobs for the elderly and \$23 million for community programs.

## Vatican Names 2 Hungary Bishops

VATICAN CITY, April 12 (UPI)—Pope Paul has appointed two more bishops in Hungary in a further step toward improved relations with the Communist regime in Budapest.

The Pope named Msgr. Kornel Patacki, 58, as bishop of the Győr Diocese, which he had run for one year as apostolic administrator.

He also named the Rev. Laszlo Toth, 64, a parish priest, as an auxiliary bishop of Veszprem. In February, the Pope appointed Archbishop Laszlo Lékai, 65, to succeed the late Josef Cardinal Mindszenty as primate of Hungary. Archbishop Lékai has a reputation for being both loyal to the Vatican and acceptable to the Communist regime.

## 3 Glider Pilots Killed

STUTTGART, April 12 (UPI)—Three West German glider pilots were killed in two accidents in an hour yesterday, police said. Two collided and a third crashed into a forest.

## NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS  
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES  
FASHION ACCESSORIES  
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT  
FREE SAMPLES  
16 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS  
Phone: 261.71.71.

## \$3.75-Million Anti-Trust Suit Cites Mormon Church Firms

By Grace Lichtenstein

SALT LAKE CITY, April 12 (NYT)—A \$3.75-million anti-trust suit that offers an unusual look into the huge, diversified business empire owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has been filed in U.S. District Court here.

The case is apparently the first major anti-trust action against a Mormon church corporation since the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. was sued on price-fixing charges in 1971. The income of the church, which has its world headquarters here, is kept secret but was recently estimated at more than \$3 million a day. Its holdings would rank it among the 50 largest U.S. corporations.

In the suit, a Mormon businessman charged that two church-owned companies run by top Mormon officials conspired with other persons to ruin his fruit-processing business.

As a result, the businessman was unable to pay his mortgage and a bank with church connections foreclosed on his property, the suit said. The church then bought the property at a fraction of its real worth, it says. It also charges that a state agriculture official used his office to aid the conspiracy.

#### Charges Denied

Both church-owned companies and the agriculture official have denied the charges.

John Vandenberg, who is president of the two church-owned companies named in the suit and is also an assistant to the church governing body, the Quorum of Twelve, dismissed a reporter's request for more public information as "baloney." The case is "a private affair," he said.

A public relations spokesman for the church later acknowledged that the church needed the businessman's fruit-processing plant because it owned many orchards in Utah. However, he said, the church company had been generous in buying the plant for \$50,000 more than the amount owed to the bank.

The anti-trust suit was filed in November by Garn Baum, who had run a cherry-processing plant in Provo for 18 years.

#### Boycott Set Up

According to Mr. Baum, a group of cherry growers organized a boycott against him in 1974, refusing to sell him the cherries he needed for his plant. Joining in the boycott, he says, was the Elberta Farm Corp., a cherry-growing operation whose stock he owned entirely by a church company.

The result was that his income

dropped and he defaulted in November, 1974, on a loan from the First Security Bank in Provo. Last summer, the bank foreclosed on the overdue loan.

The Baum properties, appraised at \$1.7 million, were sold at a courthouse auction in September for \$500,000. The buyer was Desert Title Holding Co., another church-owned corporation.

Elberta Farms and Desert Title are only two of the many church holdings that are run as business operations. According to a recent report by two Associated Press reporters, David Briscoe and Bill Beecham—which was not printed in any Utah newspaper—the church had controlling interests in the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., a chain of Utah department stores, 11 radio stations, two television stations, Salt Lake City's afternoon newspaper, the Beneficial Life Insurance Co. and the \$47-million Deseret Trust Co.

It also owns \$18 million worth of stock in the Times-Mirror Co., which publishes the Los Angeles Times, a 36-story apartment building in New York City, the 25,000-student Brigham Young University, a village in Hawaii and a 260,000-acre cattle ranch in Florida.

## Italy Hotel Fire Kills 6

SAPPADA, Italy, April 12 (AP)—Six persons were killed and two were missing and feared dead in a fire last night at a hotel in this Italian Dolomite resort, police reported. About 20 persons were injured.

**VAN MOPPE'S**  
DIAMONDS  
A world-wide reputation for quality and reliability. Since 1828.  
MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S  
world's largest diamond polishing factory  
FREE FOR VISITORS  
Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry  
Write for our free full color catalog.  
**A. van MOPPE'S & SON**  
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS  
International



Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.

**Every country does something best.**  
**Canada makes Canadian Club.**



## India Has Expanded Its Army To 3d Largest in the World

NEW DELHI, April 12 (NYT).—India, a country that says it is devoted to peace but threatened by hostile neighbors, has gradually and quietly built up the third largest army in the world.

Surpassing even the U.S. Army, the Indian Army now numbers more than 900,000 men, a strength exceeded only by the armies of the Soviet Union and China. And there is no sign of any military relaxation.

"The threat to our security has not diminished," the Defense Ministry said recently in its annual report to Parliament. "The country will have to maintain constant vigil to protect and safeguard its security, with a greater unity of purpose and discipline."

In the view of independent analysts here, the development of a huge standing army, augmented by a substantial navy and

an air force that may be the fifth or sixth largest in the world, is made all the more significant by the fact that India is manufacturing more and more of its own military equipment, approaching self-sufficiency.

### Decreasing Dependence

"As India's arms dependence on the big powers decreases—and it is decreasing quickly—the big powers' influence over the course of events in this part of the world is also reduced," a European diplomat said.

With the development of a broad industrial base, India is now making not only its own ships and jet fighters, but also its cannons and ammunition and the 7.62-mm rifle that is the infantry's standard weapon.

In a war with Pakistan, the Pakistanis might quickly run out of such essentials as bullets or spare tires, unless they got huge amounts of foreign military aid. But the Indians could last much longer on their own, according to reliable sources.

War with Pakistan, which has broken out three times in the 28 years of independence, is the constant preoccupation of Indian planners in their military discussions. As the recent defense report said:

"Pakistan has chosen to continue an imaginary threat to her security from India and lays emphasis on an arms buildup beyond the needs of her genuine self-defense."

### Congress Party View

In the National Herald, a newspaper that often reflects the thinking within the ruling Congress party, the headline on the account of that defense analysis was typical: "Pakistan indulges in Big Arms Buildup as China Bares Its Fangs," it said.

Indian generals cite the fact that most of their land border is either with Pakistan, with which it has no diplomatic relations, or China, with which relations are strained, as justification for the arms buildup.

Including a navy of perhaps 50,000 men, and an air force numbering nearly twice that, India has more than 1.1 million men under arms, all of them volunteers. Because the U.S. Air Force and Navy are both much larger, the total U.S. military strength is greater than India's, even though the army here is bigger.

## Zambia Blames Black Rivalries In Assassination

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 12.—Fellow black Rhodesians assassinated nationalist leader Herbert Chitepo here in March of last year, according to a report issued by the Zambian government.

The report dismissed the possibility that "racists, imperialists or their agents" were involved. Mr. Chitepo was an exiled veteran nationalist and member of the now disbanded Zimbabwe African National Union. He died with an aide when a bomb blew up his car.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda set up an international commission of inquiry with members from Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, the Organization of African Unity, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

Their report said: "Members of the executive committee of the former ZANU... and members of the military high command of the organization carried out the assassination." It named Josiah Tongogara, former military commander of ZANU, as responsible for supervising and directing the killing.

It said tribal rivalries within the movement also motivated the murder.



BACKING MAO—Pilots of the People's Liberation Army of China Air Force at a rally yesterday in support of government and party changes by Mao Tse-tung.

## Aerospatiale Says It May Build Two Jets With Boeing

PARIS, April 12 (UPI).—Jacques Mitterrand, president of Aerospatiale, France's leading aircraft manufacturer, said today that he is negotiating to cooperate with the U.S. Boeing Co. in the building of two new transport planes.

Mr. Mitterrand, told a press conference, "We are negotiating with Boeing concerning the possibilities of developing together a new 737 transport and a more powerful B-10 Airbus."

He said the experience of several generations of French transport planes showed that European cooperation was not enough for building a successful transport and that a strong link with U.S. industry was necessary.

"For the new 737 we would like to take part in both the planning and the building of the plane," Mr. Mitterrand said. "In the Airbus B-10 we would bring Boeing into the European team now producing the regular version."

## Obituaries

### Mario Napoli, Archaeologist; Made Discoveries at Paestum

SALERNO, Italy, April 12 (AP).—Mario Napoli, 61, one of modern Italy's leading archaeologists, died of cancer here yesterday, relatives announced today. He was state superintendent for antiquities in the provinces of Salerno and Avellino, covering a vast area south of Naples.

Mr. Napoli's many discoveries included that of a vast cemetery with a wealth of paintings and vases at Paestum. The best known find there was the "Tomb of the Diver," so called because of a fine painting that is the first known ancient Greek wall painting in Italy.

Mr. Napoli also developed excavations of the ruins of Velia or Elea, where he found an inscribed bust of Parmenides, which was interpreted as confirming that the city was the site of the ancient philosophical school of Parmenides.

The archaeologist had recently

ordered underwater searches at the mouth of the river Sarno. They produced a female head from an ancient Greek sculptor.

Mr. Napoli, a father of seven, was a leading disciple of the late Amedeo Maiuri, the leading 20th-century archaeologist of southern Italy.

### Guy Rouse

MIAMI, April 12 (AP).—Guy Rouse, 66, whose folksy, low-budget campaign for president in 1968 won 86,000 write-in votes, died here Saturday of lung cancer, officials at Baptist Hospital said.

Mr. Rouse had lived with his wife in a trailer home in the Everglades since the 1968 campaign.

The couple spent all but \$2 of their \$1,000 savings during the campaign, traveling from Key West to New York in a 1959 automobile. He campaigned as an "Independent Republican," opposed strongly to the Vietnam war, saying it was "killing women and little children."

### Paul Rewald

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT).—Paul Rewald, 32, a vice-president of Sotheby Parke Bernet and head of its impressionist and post-impressionist painting section, died Saturday of cancer at his home here.

Mr. Rewald, son of John Rewald, art historian and curator of John Hay Whitney's collection for more than 20 years, graduated from the University of Tampa in 1967.

Surviving, in addition to his father, are his wife, the former Sabine Weidenhammer, and his mother, Estelle Haimovici of Paris.

### Jean-Marie LeMaire

LE MANS, France, April 12 (AP).—Jean-Marie LeMaire, 76, president from 1952 to 1973 of the Automobile Club de l'Ouest, which organizes the Le Mans 24-hour automobile race, died yesterday. It was learned today. He had been honorary president of the club since 1973.

### Robert A. Brooks

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—Robert A. Brooks, 55, under secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and a former assistant Army secretary, died yesterday after a long illness.

### Mayotte Island Votes for France

PARIS, April 12 (UPI).—The Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, in the Comoro group, voted overwhelmingly yesterday for integration with France, results showed today.

By official count, more than 80 per cent of the 21,650 registered voters of a population of 50,000 went to the polls and nearly 98 per cent of these voted for Mayotte to become a department of France.

When the Comoro group, comprising four main islands, declared independence from France last year, Mayotte refused to go along. It was the first of the islands to be colonized by France. It is the site of the former capital and still houses most of the French government operations in the islands. Its population is mostly Christian, while the other islands are overwhelmingly Moslem.

International Monetary Fund reports show West Germany holding \$31.78 billion in gold and foreign currencies.

## Financial and Esthetic Triumph Bridge Over Bosphorus Is Success

By William Ivo

ISTANBUL, April 12.—Europe's longest suspension bridge, which spans the Bosphorus in one soaring leap, has proved to be not only an esthetic and engineering triumph but also a remarkable financial success.

In the less than 20 months since it opened the slender, elegant bridge has paid for itself and current revenues are now financing a peripheral superhighway network around Istanbul.

"We think that the Bosphorus Bridge is the cheapest, lightest and quickest-built structure of its kind," bridge director Saffet Sile said. "And it is the most beautiful."

The length of the center span of the Bosphorus Bridge is 1,074 meters, which exceeds that of the bridge over the Tagus River in Lisbon. The bridge's length between main towers is exceeded only by three U.S. spans—New York's Verrano-Narrows Bridge, San Francisco's Golden Gate and Michigan's Mackinac.

### Bottleneck Ended

The bridge has ended a nasty traffic bottleneck at the Bosphorus. Before construction, large trucks would wait anywhere from 24 to 48 hours for ferry boats. Now, they roll across the six-lane bridge with never a traffic jam—paying about \$5 an axle. The toll for passenger cars is about 70 cents a vehicle.

"When the bridge opened in the fall of 1973," said Mr. Sile, whose office overlooks the span on the European side, "we expected some 22,000 vehicles a day."

"This month, we are handling 50,000 vehicles a day, and we

expect 80,000 per day at the height of the summer season. We had projected some 70,000 vehicles a day by 1980. But we will reach that by the end of next year. But our capacity is somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000 vehicles a day."

### Midwest Supplies

The sharply rising traffic curve is mainly attributed to the enormous demand for supplies from the oil-rich Middle Eastern countries.

Since none of those countries have adequate port facilities to receive the flood of supplies much of it is trucked overland from Europe or from the port of Istanbul, Turkey's largest.

Then, too, Istanbul continues to grow, having reached a population of 2.5 million, and the Bosphorus Bridge links not only Europe and Asia, and the two parts of Turkey but also the two sides of the city.

For years, the Turkish government realized the need to span the Bosphorus to connect the European and Asian segments of Turkey.

When plans were first submitted for a suspension bridge in the 1950s, a U.S. firm suggested the standard structure with heavy truss bracing under the roadway—similar to the Golden Gate Bridge.

The cost was estimated at about \$23 million.

### Bridge in England

But a British firm came up with a radical new suspension design that had been incorporated for the first time in the Severn River Bridge finished in 1966 in England.

This provided for a deck of "hollow box" construction, a

design considerably lighter

the roadway stiffened by a

This meant a large saving in steel and in the size and cost of the cables, towers and anchors.

Another advantage of the design is a much-improved dynamic shape which resists wind resistance only about one-third of that of a truss-supported bridge.

Further, the suspension cables were inclined to vertical to reduce the possibility of the kind of aerodynamic oscillation which caused the Tacoma Narrows to buckle.

Then, too, the side spans not supported by the cables by piers, a much more economic type of construction.

These new techniques all the bridge to use 20 per cent less steel than conventional suspension bridges and to be built quicker.

Cost Was \$23 Million. Thus, the total cost for Bosphorus Bridge, which completed in a little over a year, was only \$23 million.

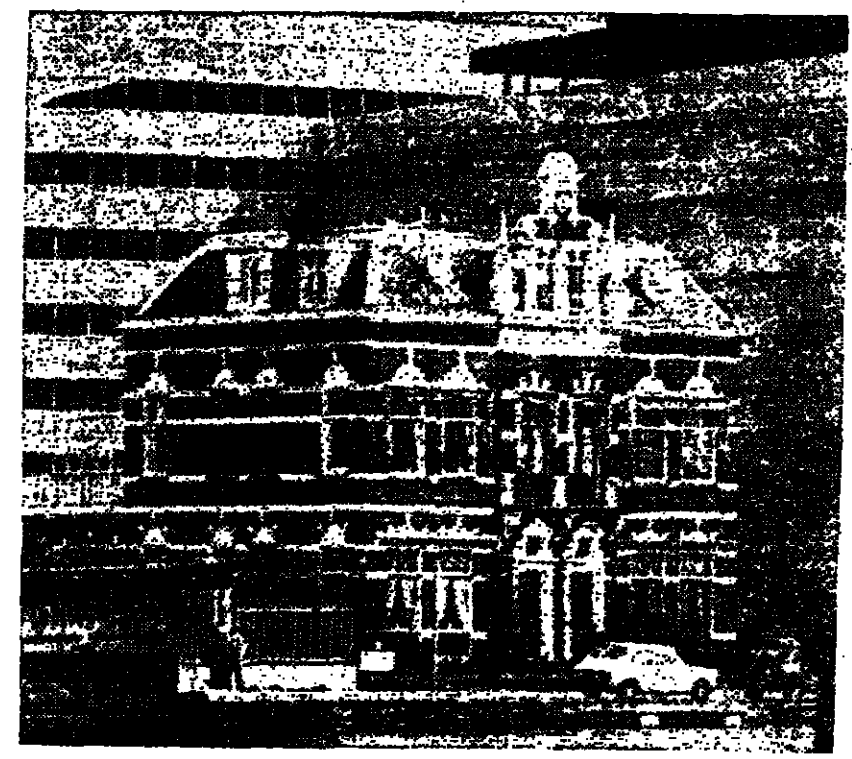
The lightness of the bridge gives a satisfying esthetic lighter towers," Mr. Sile said.

The great center span of the bridge looks much more solid and exciting than a bridge of heavier steelwork. In profile, the bridge is wonderfully pleasing to the eye.

The bridge has pedestrian ways on both sides of the roadway, providing spectacular views of the city and the sea.

"Unfortunately, six years have jumped off since the bridge opened."

© Los Angeles Times



SURVIVOR—Gracious older building stands beside an Amsterdam canal while concrete and glass modernism looms up behind.

Behind this somewhat sober cover lies a unique, exciting, compulsively readable magazine.

(Our no-risk trial offer will show you why.)

Time Magazine calls us "the most influential publication in the United States."

The news media widely quote us. Serious reporters find us indispensable.

So do thousands of thoughtful readers who want facts, in context, with accurate background. And who want them early on, too.

That's what you'll find in Foreign Affairs. For example:

In a new classic article published in April 1973, Foreign Affairs was already forewarning readers to prepare for the energy crisis. (Those preparations, we suspect, might have ranged from business decisions to government planning... and possibly even changes in personal investment.)

Other articles have accurately pinpointed upcoming problems in the Middle East, the Third World. And newly emerging problems in dealing with Russia and China.

Still others analyze the intricate roles of business and finance on the international scene. All are cogent, closely argued, illuminating. And often likely to stir up considerable controversy.

Fact: The general press is still arguing over a thoughtful piece we ran just a year ago on multinational corporations in world politics.

And because the men and women who decide foreign policy often write about it first in Foreign Affairs, you're

likely to be present as history is being made. Or, on occasion, watch it being changed.

One famous example: the Clark Clifford essay on Vietnam during the Johnson years—which led to a total reconsideration of government policy.

This kind of excellence

has its problems. Many people who would thoroughly enjoy Foreign Affairs seem to think it's edited only for the most formidable intellectual types. A pity—since Foreign Affairs is really too exciting a magazine to miss.

We don't think you want to miss it. So we're making it especially easy to subscribe.

Simply check your preferred credit card on the coupon below. Or send us an international money order for \$8 (instead of the regular \$12 price for a one-year subscription). A stunning bargain, with no strings attached. Because if you don't think Foreign Affairs lives up to our description, we'll cancel your subscription and return your money.

You'll begin Foreign Affairs with our current issue, featuring special articles on the lessons of Angola, new military dilemmas for Israel and the C.I.A.'s debatable role in American security. What better way to start you on a rewarding new reading experience?

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

APRIL 1976

VOL. 54 NO. 3

\$3.00 a copy

### Some comments from FOREIGN AFFAIRS readers

"I never picked up an issue which did not tell me something I vitally needed knowing."

Harrison Salisbury  
The New York Times

"... the ring of authority without the arrogance of dogmatism."

Roy Jenkins  
British Home Secretary

"... Foreign Affairs has contributed to that broad consensus on foreign policy which has sustained our country through five perilous and creative decades."

Henry A. Kissinger  
Secretary of State

"... more than a learned journal... an active participant in the formation of foreign policy."

Frank Church  
United States Senator

"... of enormous value not only to serious students of the subject but to every concerned citizen."

Elliot L. Richardson  
Secretary of Commerce

"... the one indispensable journal necessary for civilized men and women who pretend to understand foreign affairs and the pressures that shape our times."

Theodore H. White  
Author of  
"The Making of the President"

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS** Subscription Dept., Box 1891 • Baltimore, Maryland 21207

For new subscribers only **TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER**

☐ Send one year (4 quarterly issues) of Foreign Affairs starting with the current issue. My international money order for \$8.00 is enclosed. (Regular one-year price \$12.00.) If Foreign Affairs disappoints me, you will cancel my subscription and return my money.

☐ Double my savings. Send two years of Foreign Affairs for only \$16.00.

☐ Charge my ☐ American Express Card ☐ BankAmericard ☐ MasterCard for ☐ 1 Year ☐ 2 Years

Enter Bank No.  (For MasterCard Charge only.)

Charge Card No.

Signature (Please Print)  Credit Card Expiration Date

Name

Address

City

Country

Postal Number

MT2

**7. Your promotion.**

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

### Bank Car Robbed

MUNICH, April 12 (UPI).—Two men broke into a transport vehicle parked in front of a bank today and drove off with the 1.2 million marks (\$472,000) in banknotes and checks, police said.

### AUTHORS WANTED BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and creative works. See New authors welcome. Send for free booklet.

### Kenya Lions Kill 3

NAIROBI, April 12 (Reuters).—Four lions have killed two girls and a man in northern Kenya, game officials reported. One lion was killed.



هكذا من الأهل

## ART IN PARIS

## Modern Eye on Spain's 'Golden Age'

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 12 (IHT).—Can one fairly hope to represent Spanish painting of the 17th century, one of the most impressive periods of Western history, with a selection of 74 works, 30 of these from the Prado, 19 from other Madrid collections and the remainder from collections in Spain?

This, in any event, is what the exhibition "Spanish Painting in the Golden Age" that opened last week at the Petit Palais (to June 14) seems to strive for. Framed between the giant figures of El Greco (1541-1614) and Velasquez (1599-1660), we find 33 other artists of varying stature, including Zurbarán and Murillo. A larger version of this show was seen in London earlier this year (Jan. 10, IHT).

As they appear today in Paris, many of the works remind one of children who have been scrubbed raw and red before being sent to a birthday party. They all appear to have been restored in recent years—restored, in some cases, within an inch of their lives. The brilliant varnish contributes to this impression, but also, as with a vigorously scrubbed child, one wonders whether the colors are entirely original.

## Major Problem

If they are (and there seems to be no reason to doubt it), they then most successfully express one of the major problems of religious art after the Counter-Reformation, a problem that also

appears in the treatment of the subject itself and in the attitudes of the figures and their facial expressions. It could be called insincerity, provided no moral judgment attached to the word. Because the insincerity we find here was a result of a spiritual conflict that enveloped the age and above which few artists were capable of rising.

El Greco is one of those who did because he allowed his religious subjects to escape entirely from any naturalistic frame of reference. His figures are drawn out in the mannerist fashion and his space is a purely dynamic construction without perspective.

## Typical of Mannerists

The admirable "Annunciation" in the exhibition is a perfect illustration of this approach. The only realistically treated element in the painting is the prayer stool in the left-hand corner from which all the rest can be thought to emerge like a flame surrounded by swirling smoke. El Greco never strives for "naturalism" in his religious work, and hence there is never a conflict between the laws of matter, structure, perspective and the dynamics that govern the relationship between spiritual entities. The figures themselves are flame and movement rather than attitude.

Next to these figurations of wind and fire nothing can stand that makes any compromise with naturalism. In Ribera's "Repentant Magdalen" we are presented with a space that is neither natural nor spiritual. This is typical of the mannerists, who sought to dissolve the naturalistic perspective that came with the Renaissance. His Magdalen, although idealized, is the emanation of a real model on whom the strain of posing is beginning to tell. Ribera is well aware of his anatomy, whether it be here or in his Crucifixion or his St. Sebastian and once more this creates an ambiguity between the structure of matter and the religious content.

He also believes that eyes rolled heavenwards bespeak acceptance of the divine will. When attitudes dominate the iconography of an age rather than movement or static dignity then we know that we are in presence of a conflict between "ought" and "is." It may be a passionate conflict but the outcome is the image of high-minded insincerity that is the plague of Italian and Spanish religious art of this period. This is so for the very reason that makes the word "attitude" synonymous of hypocrisy. An attitude, being motion-

less, cannot be held forever. It is a movement that has reached its apex and, becoming aware of the effect it can make on the viewer, decides to stay there a bit longer, just for the benefit of the public.

## Counter-Reformation

This is not merely lack of sensitivity on the part of the artist. It also reflects the deep problems that arose out of the Counter-Reformation, the self-consciousness of a divided faith in which each party had to justify its superior holiness.

And so the religious subjects represented here (and they dominate by their numbers) also represent for the most part the theatrical and sentimental decay of religious art.

There are also still lifes that are pleasing (a really beautiful one attributed to Zurbarán) and a number of portraits including six done by Velasquez between 1620 and 1653. In the latter the problem of religious representation does not arise, and since they are all exceedingly sober in tone they bring a note of reserve and greatness to an exhibition that is not always very satisfying to a modern eye.

## La Scala Head Quits, Cites Money Trouble

MILAN, April 12 (AP).—Paolo Grassi has resigned as director of La Scala, claiming that financial troubles made it impossible to run Italy's best-known opera house.

Two weeks ago the government ordered La Scala to cancel a planned U.S. tour on the grounds that Italy's monetary crisis had made the theater's first trip to America too expensive. Italy was to have paid for transportation only, with other expenses being covered by the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.

Like all major Italian opera and concert houses, La Scala depends on state subsidies to survive. Officials say they lack funds to plan future programs and must spend much of their time in attempts to raise money.

## 5,000-Year-Old Town

KONSTANZ, West Germany, April 12 (AP).—Well preserved 5,000-year-old artifacts have been discovered in an ancient village on the shores of Lake Constance, according to a city spokesman.



## Salzburg Goes Back to Wagner for Easter Festival

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, April 12 (IHT).—After last year's excursion to the Salzburg Easter Festival, the Salzburg Easter Festival has returned to its origins for its 10th season with a new production by Kurt von Karajan of "Lohengrin" in the pit with the Berlin Philharmonic.

Once again it was Karajan, director, in the pit with the Berlin Philharmonic, carried the day in spite of the stage director, and his designer, Günther Kieser-Stemmen, took their inspiration from the illusory of a 14th-century Minnesänger. The main stage divided vertically by columns and by nine Gothic arches, horizontally by platforms, broke up the right and left of the stage into neat compartments. The center pit open for principal events, with Lohengrin's arrival projecting wings of the like the open folds of the curtain, had the same arches and gold-leaf, and behind their decor the chorus was kept close and all but invisible.

stage picture was appealing, but it was a rigid stylization of stage set and a world in which as have the same visual as people and things. At work well enough, with Henry and court at upper herald and his splendid corps at upper right; ground left was the place for Elsa, seated, while lower right was for her accuser, Teichgraber and followers. Lohengrin arrived right up the e, with a radiant bliss of but no swan.

despite the origins of the "Lohengrin" is a romantic-

opera. Two decades ago at Bayreuth, Wieland Wagner succeeded in imposing a stylized concept on it, but here opera house routine and inconsistency gradually asserted itself. Stylized movement yielded to standard gesturing, and group movements were too often unmotivated traffic direction.

The Lohengrin-Teichgraber combat for justice in the first act never took place. Lohengrin simply held up the handle of his sword, as the sign of the cross, and diffused his foe before he got out of his corner. What a surprise, then, in the third-act rematch, to find our hero grabbing the sword by its grip and dis-

patching Teichgraber in orthodox fashion and would Teichgraber not be all the more justified, after the first encounter, in feeling he had been done in by the dirty tricks department rather than in a fair fight?

And no bridal bed, not even a stylized one, but just an ornate but decidedly uncomfortable looking park bench. No wonder Lohengrin went home to father. The hero of the evening at the first performance Saturday was the Berlin Philharmonic, which under Karajan not only played with accustomed virtuosity, but with a collective commitment to its task.

The drama was enacted in the pit often more tellingly than on the stage. The Vienna State Opera Chorus and the Bad Tölz choir-boys also were in top form, and the coordination between pit and stage music was exceptionally effective.

A wave of gripe seems to have accompanied winter's final blasts here, and although no excuses were made it seems to have taken its toll among the cast. René Kollo made a handsome Graf knight and sang with pleasant lyricism, but without brilliance and with some labored high notes, while Anna Tomova-

Sintov was an appealing but subdued Elsa. Ursula Schröder-Fellen sang with nuance and power, without really suggesting Ortrud's demonic strength, and Siegmund Nimsgern's opaque baritone made for a rather one-dimensional Teichgraber.

Karl Ridderbusch's richly colored bass and imposing presence made his Henry the Fowler a dominant personality, and Robert Kerns issued the heraldic summonses with unfailing sonority. Georges Wakhevich's costumes, ornately colorful for the king and court, pale blue for Elsa and her followers, fit aptly into the medieval frame.

## Dining Out in Paris With the Stars as Cooks

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—The formula makes for a successful recipe: A romantic interior set in one of the most historic neighborhoods of Paris. Amiable and unaffected service. An honorable cuisine prepared by a young chef with four years' experience in the kitchens of Lucas Carton. A sprinkling of stars in the dining room.

Le Comptable is an atmosphere restaurant with recommendable food. It opened four months ago but the official inaugural took place last Monday night when ballerina Tessa Beaumont supposedly cooked the first dish and invited headline friends from the milieu—Janine Charrat, Yvette Chauviré, Claire Motte, Claude Bessy, Jacques Chazot—to taste her *allotot*.

From now on, every second Monday night an *artiste* will be the chef-host for the evening at

Le Comptable. On star-nights, the restaurant will operate as a public club. The guest cook invites his equally celebrated friends, who participate as hosts. One or two *redettes* will be at each table for the joy of the paying guests, who presumably are hungry for glamour.

## Predecessor

A somewhat similar system many years ago functioned on Tuesdays at Maxim's. Debutantes supplied the Maxim's chef with their family's favorite recipes to execute. Friends and relatives were encouraged to come along. As a result, Tuesday surpassed black-tie Friday as the chic night of the week.

Le Comptable is in good hands for this kind of evening parlor game. Co-owner Jacques Commau for years was a director of the Coupe Chou, one of the first establishments in Paris to restore an old mansion for the purpose of restoration. His as-

sociate Guy Grivas is an actor who once managed a hotel in Martinique. As an actor, he knows many people of the theater who think it is fun to enlarge their stage to a restaurant.

"Paris is getting tired of avant-garde," said Grivas. "It is ready now for romantic and tender."

The decor of the Comptable evokes Paris circa Louis XIII, tastefully done to provide a pretty setting for pretty women wearing pretty clothes. The house itself is classed by the Beaux Arts. According to the archives, the roster of proprietors has included the Duc de Berry, Claude de Lorraine, the Cardinal de Guise, the Duc d'Aumale and the Cardinal de Retz.

Tessa Beaumont, whose family hails from Auvergne, chose a specialty of the region as her dish. The *allotot* is farmhouse fare in Auvergne, a creamy mixture of potato purée and grated cheese. Jean Le Poulain, who

plays the Comptable April 19, is more ambitious. He is presenting a *daube provençale* whose preparation will be mostly in the hands of an actress niece, Corinne.

## Coming Attraction

Le Poulain is full of anticipatory pleasure, coming from a tradition of witchcraft in cuisine. He is from the village of Conforton, best known as the village of the flying donkey, a legend written up by Marcel Pagnol.

"In my country, the kitchen is full of magic," he said. "For an omelette with asparagus tips, you climb the mountainsides to gather the wild asparagus under a full red moon. Freshly laid eggs spend half a day in proximity to the asparagus, a few leaves of basil, and fennel to absorb the perfumes through the porous shells. Only at midday can the eggs be broken for the omelette."

Following Le Poulain on the celebrity chef program will be Roger Pierre, Jacques Martin, Jean Piat, Nicole Courcel, Bernard Blier, Claude Chabrol, Maurice Ronet, and the team of Seraut and Poiret.

Meanwhile the professional chef, Gerard Maerten, is holding up his end with a delightful *casquette* of coquilles St. Jacques in a champagne sauce, *filet* of Charolais au Porto with a hazelnut purée, grilled chicken with pill pill and fresh mint, and grandma's pot au feu.

You can eat for 80 to 100 francs but probably a little more on ordinary nights. Star-spangled Mondays are a 300-franc *prix fixe*.

(Le Comptable, 55 Rue des Archétes, Paris 3. Tel.: 377.41.40. Lunch and dinner seven days a week, except for Sunday lunch. Open until 2 a.m. Pleasant ground-floor bar.)

# TWA is the only airline with a Twin Seat on every 707 to America.

TWA now flies more people across the Atlantic than any other airline.

Maybe because they've as many as 280 departures a week from 18 cities in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East serving a total of 35 cities in America.

Maybe because they're the only airline with a terminal at New York that's for the exclusive use of its own passengers.

Maybe because they've a consistent on-time performance record.

Maybe because they offer Trans World Service. With a choice of meals, a choice of films and a choice of music tracks rather than no choice at all.

Maybe because they always try to be friendly and helpful, on the ground and in the air.

Or maybe it's just a simple matter of offering you somewhere comfortable to sit.

Like one of their Twin Seats.

Where, if no-one's sitting next to you, you can fold down the middle seat into a side-table.

And stretch out.

**TWA. No. 1 across the Atlantic.**

By international agreement there is a surcharge for daylight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.



## Syria in Lebanon

Perhaps the most concrete element in the flux of events and forces in Lebanon is the Syrian Army. Just what this element signifies, however, and how decisive it may prove is as much a subject for speculation as the intentions of President Suleiman Frangieh, the power of Kamal Jumblatt, the influence of Dean Brown or the military effectiveness of any of the fractional armed cliques that are still ravaging the country during its "truce."

Of all the nations outside Lebanon, Syria has the closest ties and the best-defined aspirations. It has never wholly relinquished its claim to what was once its most extensive strip of seacoast. Before, more than a century ago, under the Ottoman Empire, Christian Lebanon was given a separate status. And Syria has maintained a more intimate relationship with the Palestinians within its own borders and within Lebanon, because of its more hostile attitude toward Israel.

In spite of all this, Moslem Syria has consistently sought compromise since Lebanon's Christian-Moslem frictions came to a blaze. And now the left-wing Moslems of the Druze leader, Jumblatt, are demanding the withdrawal of Syrian troops. There is a historical echo here for it was the heretical Moslem Druzes whose massacre of Christians brought about the first detachment of the Lebanese Christians, under French pressure, from Syria.

It has become amply clear, however, that the intricate tangle of religious, nationalistic, economic and political dissidence within Lebanon still cannot be reduced to any simple dichotomy—or, so far, to reasonable divisions, capable of being adjusted by ballots. The parliament has voted to accept a resignation by President Frangieh, but gun-fighters and looters in the streets pay little attention to what goes on in the talking shop and it is doubtful how the elected representatives of the Lebanese people would go about choosing a successor to Mr. Frangieh.

If Syria can bring an end to a situation in which everyman's hand is raised against his neighbor, the possibility that Syria would capitalize on this to extend some permanent form of authority over Lebanon, or use such authority against Israel or within the divided Arab community, seems less dangerous than a continuance of the present killing and destruction. There have been too many truces in which people died and villages and cities were wasted; too many "understandings" which no one could comprehend; too many temporary alliances that broke up. Syria may present Lebanon with the prospect of some stability, even if it is an enforced stability. And that would be better for Lebanon and its neighbors than the persistence of explosive chaos.

## East Europe Debate

Ever since Soviet tanks crushed the tragic Hungarian uprising of 1956, when U.S. inaction exposed the hollowness of talk about "rolling back the Iron Curtain," U.S. policy toward Eastern Europe has neither varied significantly nor been seriously criticized at home. It has favored increased autonomy and internal freedom for the Soviet satellites, while cautiously avoiding encouragement to rebellion or other challenges to Moscow's predominance that might provoke armed Soviet intervention.

Little departure from this policy shows up in the full official summary of State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt's private talk in December to a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Europe. Except for one unfortunate word, "organic," now repudiated, it is evident that inaccurate leaks and statements out of context—not to mention the politics of a presidential year—are mainly responsible for the controversy over the remarks of Secretary Henry A. Kissinger's chief adviser on Soviet affairs.

Sonnenfeldt described the situation in Eastern Europe as potentially explosive because the Soviet Union relied on sheer force to maintain its imperial control. To avoid an explosion, he urged "a policy of responding to the clearly visible aspirations in Eastern Europe for a more autonomous existence within the context of a strong

Soviet geopolitical influence" and a "more natural and organic" Soviet-East European relationship. The whole context of his remarks makes it evident that his objective is not absorption of East Europe into the Soviet Union but more autonomy for East Europe through a relaxed Soviet attitude.

Whether this policy—first advocated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle then adopted by former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and the other NATO countries—ultimately will bring substantial freedom to East Europe has yet to be seen. But it was failure of the cold war policy of trying to force Soviet withdrawal from East Europe as a prerequisite for détente that led to the reverse concept that détente had to come first as a prerequisite for relaxing the Soviet Union's grip on its neighbors.

The returns on this policy so far are mixed. The Communist regimes of Poland, Hungary, and Romania, each in its own way, have been able to depart from Soviet methods. But there have also been some retrogressions there; and Czechoslovakia was subjected to a brutal invasion in 1968.

There is no guarantee that the policy the West now is following will succeed, yet there is no more attractive alternative—and that is the source of the frustrations that U.S. politicians can so easily exploit in an electoral year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Scranton on Rhodesia

WILLIAM W. Scranton, the new U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, made a good start last week on turning this country's southern Africa policy back toward traditional U.S. ideals of self-determination and majority rule. He not only voted for but cosponsored a resolution adopted unanimously by the Security Council to tighten considerably the sanctions against Rhodesia's white racist government.

Mr. Scranton called the unanimous resolution extending the UN's sanctions a "signal" to the white regime that "it cannot expect support from anyone in the international community in pursuing a policy that is morally and politically wrong." His words

should end any hope of Prime Minister Ian Smith for U.S. help in preserving minority rule in a country where blacks outnumber whites by 24 to 1.

It would give still greater point to Ambassador Scranton's warning—and thereby make realistic negotiations for a peaceful as against a violent transfer of power more likely—if the Ford administration now would go all-out for repeal of the infamous Byrd amendment. This allows the United States to import Rhodesian chrome, thus placing this country in violation of the very UN sanctions which Mr. Scranton has just endorsed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Forster's Visit to Israel

The number of countries Israel can count among its friends is so reduced nowadays that it finds it hard to refuse an amicable guest, even if he invites himself. A friend like Mr. Forster, however, is not just an embarrassment. Anything at this moment which suggests that relations are to become closer with South Africa can do great political damage to Israel. . . . Israel's enemies will see and use the Forster visit as evidence of a meeting between two societies of a similar discriminatory character. Israel does not practice apartheid. But four wars and the occupation of Arab lands have left scars. There is an inevitable sense of separation between Jews and Arabs in Israel, and a feeling on the Arab side, which rights in law cannot redress, of being underrepresented in the Knesset and not allocated a fair share of services. And recently newspapers have shown pictures of Israeli soldiers clashing not just with occupied West Bankers but also with Israeli Arabs in Galilee. A well-

come for Forster will be taken as an endorsement of all that. It is bad manners to foist yourself on someone.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### Blocked Reforms in Spain

Deeply entrenched powers of inertia have been blocking the reforming efforts of King Juan Carlos's ministers. As political and social agitation increases and causes mounting economic difficulty, the government is in a dilemma. On the one hand, growing disruption of economic and political life calls for a firm hand, while on the other, turning on the heat too intensely could lead to even more dangerous eruptions. Under these circumstances it is questionable whether the leading politicians of the center have been particularly clever in choosing just this moment for a confrontation. If the administration feels it is losing control the stage might well be set for the extreme right, in collaboration with the army and police, to exploit the situation and nip the delicate flower of emerging democracy in the bud.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 13, 1901

PARIS—On Thursday for the first time, says the Journal des Débats, communications between the French coast and Corsica were made by wireless telegraph. The Compagnie Internationale des Communications Maritimes Marconi conducted the experiment. It was the first time that an official demonstration had taken place over so great a distance, from Antibes to Calvi, nearly 200 kilometers.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1926

HOLLYWOOD—A new brand of stork, the "intellectual lover," is supplanting the physical type on the screen. In the opinion of Miss Marion Fairfax, motion-picture producer. The type that originated with Rudolph Valentino, and kept alive by scores of his imitators, is gradually being pushed aside, replaced by such "intellectual lovers" as Lewis Stone, John Gilbert and Ronald Colman.



'Maybe You Don't Know Who I Am. I Happen to Be a Favorite Son.'

## Ice on a Hot Stove

By Anthony Lewis

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—He made himself a candidate for president without a press release, a speech or a television appearance. Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. let his intention slip out last month in the course of a rambling conversation. When I saw him last week, I asked him why he had done it, as it seemed, so casually.

"How does one run for the presidency?" he replied. "Prepared statements turn me off. There is no flow to the thought. Robert Frost said it: 'Like a piece of ice on a hot stove, the poem must ride on its own melting.'"

Jerry Brown is different—no doubt about it. His words and his manner are not like other politicians'. But some published descriptions of him give the impression of a mystic—a man facing East and floating three feet off the ground—and that is surely wrong. Brown is not off on any cloud. He is cool, one might even say calculating. He knows what he is about, which is the practice of politics. He just has a new political theme.

### 'Limited View'

"I don't think that one person or 10 or a thousand can alter things that much," he said. "I have a more limited view. . . . If people would have a bit more tolerance for what they can do, what government can do and what life can be, then they'd be better off."

Limita. That is the Brown theme. The message is that there are limits on what the earth can produce and what individuals and governments can do, and that people would be better off adjusting their expectations to what is realistically possible. Less is more.

"I think the estrangement or the disconnection between people and institutions, and government in particular, is the overstatement of the case. The [political] competition is based on an escalation of promises which are now so far removed from people's ordinary experience of what government really does that there's very little credibility. . . . 'People in their own heart of hearts know that we are in a limited world. We all sense it in our own personal lives. I think that if there's any response to what I'm doing, it's that . . . the retrenching of those limits is the work of politics now.'"

### Heavy With Irony

His voice is heavy with irony as he perches the old politics of promises: "In a massive assault on urban decay today [he] proposed a six-point program, including a blue-ribbon commission. . . . I mean I can write these things in my sleep. All it is, it's an illusion. It's the two-page program. I'm turned off by that stuff, and I think the American people are turned off by it, and I'm not going to do it."

If he seems "programmatic" politics, what does he offer? His approach is education by example. His own, much-described

frugal life-style, tight state budgets, no tax increases, bright new faces in top jobs, including many young or minority people.

"I get the feeling that people are looking for leadership. They are looking for some statement that has some depth and sustaining power—that isn't just verbal cellophane. They want someone to make decisions. The desire for more certainty can be found among businessmen, environmentalists, building tradesmen. . . ."

But did he offer people more certainty? I asked. "I offer them maybe a recommendation to the basic uncertainty of life, and that provides a certain form of certainty. Because I think to promise what no one in their gut feels does very little for anybody. For most people politics is very boring. . . . Just to try to speak genuinely and simply and clearly is already an important program. Now how important we're going to find out."

Whether all that amounts to something real—whether Jerry Brown as governor offers much beyond intriguing talk—requires separate discussion in a future column. But his approach does seem to be working politically in California. In a state poll last November, 50 per cent rated his

performance good and 34 per cent fair.

Could he conceivably be serious about running for president? A man who has just turned 38, has been governor for 15 months and has no long list of accomplishments, does not sound exactly like a possibility. But a national poll gave him a remarkable 9 per cent support for the Democratic nomination.

Some think Brown may have in mind trying for the vice-presidential nomination and setting things up for next time, on the pattern of John F. Kennedy in 1966. But one man who knows him believes he sees the chance that the delegates in New York will end up choosing between Hubert Humphrey and someone else for the presidency—and just may go for a symbol opposite to the old Humphrey politics of promises and spending.

When he was talking about how the country needed new, unifying beliefs, I asked how that difficult political task could be done. He interrupted to say, "Now I would ask, who else is going to do it?" Even when he joked about his ambition, it was still there: "This is a campaign that is emerging. It's materializing in the West, and with the will of the people, it will spread East. But it is serious."

## Deepening the Turkish Disaster

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A confidential telephone call from the Premier of Greece to President Ford on April 4 brought a bitter complaint that explained why the immensely important agreement between the United States and Turkey to reopen former U.S. bases in Turkey is doomed.

Premier Constantine Karamanlis informed the President that the new agreement (not yet submitted to Congress) does not even attempt to safeguard against Turkey's using the bases in war against Greece. The new agreement, he charged, would dangerously upset the balance of power in the Aegean.

The Greek Premier has privately voiced those same complaints against the new U.S.-Turkey accord to other statesmen in NATO: The British Prime Minister, the West German Chancellor and the French President. But his words carry greatest weight in the U.S. Congress, where the Greek lobby is more influential than the President himself.

### Intervention

This highly unusual intervention of an ally into the affairs of the United States and Turkey contributes to this horrifying situation: The U.S.-Turkish bases agreement, even before its dispatch to Congress, is branded for disaster. It cannot pass Congress and may not even emerge from committee. What then will follow is more alarming deterioration in the NATO defense system in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The extent of the disaster can be measured by the ill-fated course of U.S. diplomacy ever since 1974, when Congress, blindly following the dictates of ethnic politics to bar U.S. aid to Turkey, that punished Turkey for using U.S. weapons against the Greeks in Cyprus following the attempted Cyprus take-over by the military dictatorship then ruling Greece.

Ever since, U.S.-Turkish, U.S.-Greek and Greek-Turkish relations—a triangle of three NATO

pillars—have dangerously worsened.

That deterioration symbolizes perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the U.S. role in the world today: Embittered, destructive political warfare between an administration striving to prevent further diminution of U.S. influence in the world and a liberal Democratic Congress denying the validity of that U.S. role while engaged in domestic ethnic politics.

Ironically, since President Ford's now basic deal, though designed to turn the tide, is now destined to die in Congress, the result will be further estrangement with Turkey and even more poisoned relations with Congress.

The former U.S. bases are supposed to be turned over to Turkey in return for restoring their use for invaluable U.S. electronic intelligence operations against the Soviet Union. The price tag of \$1 billion to Turkey over four years does not seem excessive.

The problem is how to answer the question posed by Karamanlis to Mr. Ford on barring the use of the bases against Greece itself. There is no answer except a good faith between three allies and that is not good enough for the Democrats who control Congress—such as Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

### Blunder

"That the United States would enter into an agreement so reckless as to allow Turkey to take over and use American bases against Greece, a NATO ally, is unthinkable," McGovern, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on the Near East, said in an April 7 letter to Elias Demetrisopoulos, the Washington-based Greek leader. The similarity to Karamanlis' telephone call six days earlier is scarcely coincidental.

Making a difficult situation worse is the administration's blunder in asking Congress for a one-shot approval covering the

## John Dornberg From Munich:

Lacking that most U.S.

political institution,

the primary, it sometimes

seems that politicians try to

compensate by waging

the longest election campaign

known to democratic man.

MUNICH—West Germany's politicians, it sometimes seems, have what could be called an envy of the U.S. primary system. Lacking that most U.S. political institution, the primary, it sometimes seems that West Germany's politicians try to compensate by waging what appears to be the longest election campaign known to democratic man.

Officially, of course, the jousting for this year's Oct. 3 showdown at the polls is not supposed to start until about six weeks before.

But, at least, is when the posters exhorting the voters to choose this, that or the other party are plastered on billboards all over the country and the two national television networks begin doling out "proportional time" for the electronic message.

Actually, the campaign has been going on for over two years—ever since the first of a series of 11 state elections held in March, 1974.

### On the Hustings

The participation of the parties' national leaders being a must in these quadrennial regional contests, with four of them held in 1974 and six more of them in 1976, it often seemed as if the politicians were spending more time on the hustings than at the business of governing the country.

But those were merely exploratory overtures to the big national campaign which opened at full oratorical flurry following the 11th of the regional showdowns—Baden-Wuerttemberg's—10 days ago.

The shock waves of that contest, in which the Christian Democrats (CDU) won an unprecedented 56.7-per-cent victory, are just now being felt.

They herald troubled times ahead for Bonn's governing left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP).

What as recently as a few months ago was considered highly unlikely—an out-and-out victory for Helmut Kohl and the CDU/CSU next October—is now regarded as a most distinct possibility. It is not the size of the CDU's victory in Baden-Wuerttemberg which is so significant. After all, the CDU has governed this third-largest West German state for the past 20 years and won the previous election there with a clear majority of nearly 53 per cent.

### Large Losses

Rather it is the largeness of the SPD's and FDP's losses which constitute the handwriting on the wall for next fall.

Historically, Baden-Wuerttemberg has been regarded as the red power base and heartland of the FDP, West Germany's liberals.

There were days when that generated almost 20 per cent of the votes there and even years ago it still won nearly 15 per cent. Last week its representation slipped to an all-time low of 7.9 per cent.

Liberalism has roots in the Württemberg that go all the way to Germany's first democratic revolution in 1848, and the was the home of some of FDP's most towering postures, including Theodor Heuss, its first president.

But Baden-Wuerttemberg is a major industrial region, comprises an important sector of the metal-working and machine industry. Two of the largest unions—the public service transport workers, and the miners—have their headquarters in Stuttgart.

Thus the SPD, whose share of the total vote in the state has never much more than 10 per cent, was however solidly entrenched in the cities. But it was in the cities where the SPD lost heavily last week. Out of 10 districts in which deputies are elected directly to the state legislature, it gained a majority in only two that can only mean that Germany's "labor" party is in the support of labor.

### Debate

The debate led to the most continuous round of searching in the leadership circles of both parties. And the causes for the "bustles" apparent, finding cause for it is not going to be easy.

Voter dissatisfaction, oddly, does not seem to be caused by anything else in the big election—economic slow-down, inflation, unemployment, or a disenchantment with East-West détente, known here as Ostpolitik.

Both Helmut Schmidt and FDP's Hans Dietrich Genscher can demonstrate that their government is doing a credible of coming to grips with the economic problems—infinitely less than anyone else in Europe. At least that the opposition CDU really has no viable alternatives to offer except loud complaints. And as far as relations with the East are concerned, Schmidt and Genscher have shown that they can be tough yet still improving the climate.

The real trouble is that Social Democrats project an image of total disarray, and disarray which goes from the party's roots to the very top and the FDP, long regarded as a pillar of political opportunism, is again in a case of the wavers.

In the SPD it is a debate "democratic socialism" versus "social democracy" which splits into left and right wings. Few seem more interested in doing each other's hair than winning the next election.

Here in Munich, for example, the rift could lead to a split in the party's city organization and the municipal administration.

The troubles are exacerbated by the fact that the party's leader, Willy Brandt, sympathetic to the left, will be Chancellor, and candidate for the chancellorship, Schmidt, sides with the right.

### Who's in Charge?

Among voters it raises the questions: Who is running the SPD and what does it really stand for? The FDP, on the other hand, long regarded the tail that wagged the West German political dog, is again agonizing publicly of which of the two major parties it loves least and whether to cancel its marriage of convenience with the Social Democrats.

Even the one it had for 20 years with the CDU.

The longer that debate of times, the greater are the chances the FDP won't even have to make a choice, for the CDU may have enough Bundestag seats next October to govern the country itself.

The battle has now been joined with all its oratorical fervor and indications are that SPD-FDP may already have lost by mutual default.



## Sees Slower Growth, Rising Prices

## EC Unit Is Gloomy on Outlook

SELS, April 12 (AP-DJ).—The European Commission is great uncertainty as to the duration and scale of the current economic upswing. It expects a 4 per cent rise in the real national product and a 4 per cent inflation rate in 1976, but a 2.5 per cent rise in the real national product and a 2.5 per cent inflation rate in 1977.

Commission said today, the longer-term prospects for economic development, however, are gloomy. It expects a 4 per cent rise in the real national product and a 4 per cent inflation rate in 1976, but a 2.5 per cent rise in the real national product and a 2.5 per cent inflation rate in 1977.

Commission said today, the longer-term prospects for economic development, however, are gloomy. It expects a 4 per cent rise in the real national product and a 4 per cent inflation rate in 1976, but a 2.5 per cent rise in the real national product and a 2.5 per cent inflation rate in 1977.

Commission said today, the longer-term prospects for economic development, however, are gloomy. It expects a 4 per cent rise in the real national product and a 4 per cent inflation rate in 1976, but a 2.5 per cent rise in the real national product and a 2.5 per cent inflation rate in 1977.

man Economic Recovery  
o Certain, Experts Say

By James Furlong

April 12 (AP-DJ).—West German economic research institutes assert Germany's severest recession is over and a 5-per-cent real gross national product growth this year is a 3.4-per-cent drop in the semi-annual report, the institutes are optimistic on inflation, but consumers' prices are only 4.5 per cent this year, a 6.1-per-cent increase.

But they warned against a quick drop in unemployment, which stands at a seasonally adjusted 1.1 million, or 5 per cent work force.

Germany's climb "longest and deepest since the war," the institutes said, began late in 1974 as a result of government stimulus and has continued since then, only on a self-reinforcing basis.

Adjusted industrial production last February was up 8.6 to 7 per cent above a year earlier, a 5.5 per cent average, forecasting a 5.5 per cent increase in gross national product this year, the institutes said.

Further, it noted that the working population is rising now, rather than falling as it was during the 1968 recovery. A spokesman for the institutes told a news conference he expected unemployment to average about 1.1 million persons during the year, against a seasonally-adjusted 1.1 million at present.

The report was written by the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) in Berlin, IFO Institute in Hamburg, IFO Institute in Munich, Institute for World Economics at the University of Kiel, and the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institute in Essen.

Revision Expected  
ECED is expected to come a higher forecast in its German survey, to be released late May or early June.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE AN  
EXPERT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE  
OF THE COMMODITY MARKETS

You're a substantial investor seeking unusually large profits—but lacking the time, expertise and the emotional stamina that commodities demand—we suggest a personally monitored and tailored to your individual investment goals, portfolio program start from \$40,000 with participation in "trading" from \$10,000. If you would like know more about the potential rewards and risks the programs, we suggest you mail the coupon below immediately.

Investment Managers Commodity Corporation  
13 Ave. Krieg • Case Postale 58 • 1211 Geneva 17  
Investment Managers Commodity Corporation  
13 Ave. Krieg • Case Postale 58 • 1211 Geneva 17

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
(ET-413)

annual average up to 1980 is necessary, it added.

Even such a growth rate would boost employment only after a lengthy time lag and direct measures must be deployed to cope with the labor market situation.

The Commission suggested that earlier retirement for elderly workers who have been out of a job for at least a year could be one measure to directly promote employment.

Companies should be encouraged to recruit additional personnel rather than extend overtime. Furthermore, the Commission said, the current limitations on the recruitment of additional labor from non-member countries should continue at least through 1977.

The Commission also suggested temporary employment premiums as an alternative to unemployment compensation, which last year totaled 10.4 billion units of account (one unit equals \$120) in the EEC.

Capital Spending Urged  
But, the Commission warned, all these measures could be in vain unless there is in the short and medium term an above average increase in corporate capital spending.

The overall community policy must aim at boosting capital spending, especially in those member states in which growth and the propensity to invest have been weak, the Commission said.

Spending will not increase unless corporate profits improve, the Commission stressed. Only once firms return to near full capacity utilization can profits be expected to improve from the depressed levels of the recession.

The capital spending climate would be decisively improved if governments and the social partners could agree on a joint growth and stability policy for coming years.

As a direct measure, the Commission proposed that in areas with persistently high unemployment, such as an average jobs figure that has been 2 per cent above the national average over two years, capital spending subsidies geared to direct job creation should be awarded.

Bank Says Some Poor States  
Can Expand Energy Capacity

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Developing nations in Latin America, Asia and Africa, not affiliated with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), could vastly expand their energy production by 1980, according to a World Bank study.

In addition, the World Bank staff report said that 13 countries in this non-OPEC group of developing nations are likely to double their oil exports over the next four years to more than 2 million barrels a day.

The World Bank report, entitled "Energy and Petroleum in Non-OPEC Developing Countries," is being sent to member governments of the agency.

Referring to all types of energy resources—oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectric capacity and nuclear power facilities—the World Bank survey said the non-OPEC developing countries "could begin to produce over 25 billion metric tons of oil equivalent within the coming five years" at current prices and costs for developing these supplies.

While the non-OPEC developing countries, as a group, could substantially reduce their dependence on oil imports by 1980, the World Bank study emphasized that capital requirements to cover projected increases in energy output will be very large—amounting to perhaps \$7 billion a year. Most of the developing nations

Fixed Franc Parity  
Awaits Economic Calm

PARIS, April 12 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today France cannot return to fixed currency parities as long as economic disorder continues.

He told a discussion group the variation in the dollar rate between 4 and 5 French francs in 1974 and 1975 was unacceptable.

There should be concerted intervention to hold parities between the yen and the dollar on the one hand, and European currencies and the dollar on the other, he said.

Only 8 per cent expect French GNP to grow more than 5 per cent this year, with 57 per cent setting growth at 3 to 4 per cent. La Vie Française is a weekly business-financial publication.

## A Doubtful Future for the Pound

LONDON, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Uncertainty about the British pound has reached the point where few observers are willing to forecast its fate farther ahead than a few days. One London banker, when asked for his long-term views on sterling, responded, "By long term is one talking of three hours or three days."

Certainly the swiftness of the pound's fall has surprised nearly everyone, plummeting in days through rates that some forecasters had envisaged as mid-1977 levels. Since it began its latest slide on April 1, sterling has lost nearly 3 cents against the dollar, partly on uncertainties prior to the Labor party election of James Callaghan as new prime minister and the disclosure last Tuesday of the government's budget for the fiscal year that began April 1.

The main concern since the budget speech has been whether union leaders will accept Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's offer to lower income taxes on the condition that unions accept pay restraint that could limit the increase to 3 per cent a year. Traders worry that if the unions press for higher wage settlements, they will push up Britain's inflation rate, which already is higher than in most industrialized nations and which has been a prime cause of the pound's general weakness.

The official British view is that sterling is oversold. Treasury officials say that "while in

the past the fact that Britain's inflation rate was higher than that of its competitors was bound to be reflected in the sterling exchange rate, no economic justification existed for the pressure that has forced sterling down during the past few trading days."

Many bankers and dealers agree that sterling is oversold, but they are still bearish on the pound. "Sterling at \$1.75, a banker asked, "why not? Why not \$1.65? What's to stop it?" A dealer called the situation "terrible, really pretty grim. It's bad news all around since we'll end up importing inflation through the higher price of raw materials."

One analyst said the only way out for the pound was "to get tough, let us all suffer for a bit and get the rate back up to around \$2.25." He thought the Bank of England could stop the slide "if it wanted to" by executing a bear squeeze, forcing up short-term sterling interest rates to put pressure on speculators who borrowed pounds to sell in hopes of buying them back later at a cheaper price.

But another observer said the time did not seem to be ripe for such a maneuver. At the moment, he said, relatively small sales of sterling, often by ordinary commercial sources who just do not want to hold the currency under present conditions, are causing dramatic drops in the rate. The time to squeeze, he added, is when buying begins to develop, by "making pounds scarce."

## After Change in Fund's Policy

## Poorer States Step Up IMF Borrowing

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The less developed countries are borrowing record sums from the International Monetary Fund following a little-noticed liberalization at the end of last year in the fund's "compensatory financing" facility.

From the beginning of January through the end of last week, borrowings from this facility had totaled 481.35 million special drawing rights, the equivalent of about \$530 million. In the whole of 1975, drawings were the equivalent of \$275 million, and for the first 3 months of last year they were less than \$25 million.

Under the compensatory financing facility, a nation is entitled to virtually automatic help from the fund if it can show that its export earnings have dropped for reasons beyond its control, such as a collapse in the price of its main export commodity. On

Dec. 29 last year, the criteria for qualifying for this help were made somewhat easier to meet and the amounts that could be drawn were increased.

This form of "export earnings stabilization"—as distinct from world commodity agreements to hold up prices—was a major part of the package of U.S. proposals for helping the poorer countries. It was presented last September to the United Nations special session by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

So far the proposal has led only to the liberalization of the already existing IMF facility and not anything more dramatic. Even under the more liberal rules, which were supported by the United States in the IMF executive board, the total flow of funds to the less developed countries seems unlikely to equal the figure of \$10 billion over four years mentioned in the Kissinger speech. But there is obviously a substantial increase over previous years.

There are three reasons for this big jump, according to IMF officials.

First, there are the more liberal criteria for drawings and the larger amounts that can be drawn, approved at the end of last year.

Second, the global recession of 1975 created the conditions for many nations to meet the criteria because it produced a drop in the prices of many primary commodities and a reduction of many

Car Inventories  
In U.S. Plummet  
On Strong Sales

DETROIT, April 12 (AP-DJ).—New-car inventories in the United States plummeted to a 53-day supply at the beginning of April following strong sales in March.

The supply was down from 58 days on March 1 and 73 days on April 1, 1975, with most of the shortage traceable to General Motors Corp. The trade journal Automotive News said Friday.

A 60-day supply is considered desirable as a balance between the extremes of model shortages and excessive stockpiles.

Though new-car stocks rose industrywide by some 25,000 on April 1, it was not enough to offset the higher sales pace. Industrywide, new cars in transit and dealers' lots totaled 1,591,812 on April 1, up from 1,566,834 a month before.

The companies are experiencing trouble with smaller models, according to the trade journal.

Retail Prices Up  
In OECD Area

PARIS, April 12 (Reuters).—Consumer prices in industrialized non-Communist countries rose by an average 0.7 per cent in February, continuing a sharp rise after a lull at the end of 1975, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

The OECD figures, based on reports supplied by its 24 member governments, showed that Italy and Turkey had the highest monthly rise of 2.3 per cent. Prices actually fell in Switzerland by 0.1 per cent.

Wall St. Prices Mixed  
After IBM Disappoints

NEW YORK, April 12 (IET).—Despite strength in some blue chips, New York Stock Exchange prices ended mixed today following a disappointing earnings statement from International Business Machines Corp.

IBM, a favorite of institutional investors, reported a first-quarter per-share net of \$3.63 a share, up from \$2.85 a year earlier, but below the estimates of many industry analysts.

And as some analysts expected, IBM said earnings comparisons for the rest of the year probably would not be as favorable as in the first quarter.

IBM's stock fell 5 3/4 to 262. Most Wall Street analysts expected the computer firm to come in with earnings of \$3.65 to \$3.70 a share, although some estimates had ranged as high as \$4 a share.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 2.99 points to 971.27. At 2 p.m. it was up 1.73 and at 3 o'clock ahead 4.01.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 810 to about 625, and volume totaled 16.03 million shares, compared with 19.05 million shares Friday.

Signal Cos. was active and was ahead 3 1/4 at 19 1/8. The company and Gulf & Western jointly announced their intention to make cash tender offers to purchase a total of 6.4 million shares of Signal common stock at \$30 a share. Gulf & Western was up 3/8 to 22 3/4.

In retreat were Standard Brands, down 1 1/8 to 32 1/8, Levi Strauss 2 1/4 to 44 3/4, Norfolk & Western Railway 1 7/8 to 73 3/4, Kerr-McGee 1 1/3 to

66 1/4, and Standard Oil of Ohio 1 to 70.

Great Western Financial, which reported higher earnings, rose 3/8 to 18 1/2.

Prices rallied in active trading at midday on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. In volume of 32,121 contracts, 348 series advanced, 141 declined and 122 sold unchanged. Midday volume totaled 37,114 contracts on Friday.

Lockheed Denies  
Banks Are Split  
Over Its Future

BURBANK, Calif., April 12 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. chairman Robert Haack denied today that a serious split exists among its banks about the company's future, and also rebutted reports suggesting Lockheed may be broken up, merged or put into bankruptcy.

"We have absolutely no intention of seeking any form of financial restructuring which would be predicated upon piecemeal dissolution of the Lockheed family of companies, nor are we engaged in any merger discussions," Mr. Haack said.

A Lockheed spokesman said Mr. Haack's comments were prompted by a report last week (IET, April 9) which quoted sources as saying that a "furious battle" had developed among the banks about Lockheed's future.

Mr. Haack said, "Recent public speculation about Lockheed's viability is unequivocally misleading when it suggests a rift in the company's consortium of 24 leading banks."

He termed the group's attitude toward Lockheed as "positive and constructive." He said Lockheed expects to successfully complete its financial restructuring plan with the banks in the near future.

Mr. Haack said Lockheed expects to reach an agreement within a few days with the Securities and Exchange Commission over its bribery payments, clearing the way for the company to proceed with plans for an annual meeting in June or July.

At that time, the financial restructuring plan with the banks, who have lent Lockheed nearly \$600 million, will be submitted for shareholder approval.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	324.60	269.70
Profits	31.60	26.80
Per Share	1.81	1.63
Share dil.	1.62	1.40

12 mos	1976	1975
Revenue	1,231.90	1,160.30
Profits	8.70	8.50
Per Share	0.65	0.63

First quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	3,814.80	3,570.00
Profits	544.40	457.20
Per Share	3.63	2.98

We know your part of the world.

GENEVA • BEIRUT  
PARIS • SAO PAULO  
LONDON • BRUSSELS  
NEW YORK • FRANKFURT

(and other financial centers)

Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. And the kind of priceless expertise you get from people who know your part of the world. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.

## Trade Development Bank

Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.  
Assets: US\$ 2.6 billion. Total capital funds employed: in excess of US\$ 250 million.

Key Group offices:  
Geneva: 2, place du Lac  
96-98, rue du Rhône  
Paris: 20, place Vendôme  
London: 21, Aldermanbury  
New York: Republic National Bank,  
452 Fifth Avenue



Head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

One of the world's great banks.

**FRENCH COUNTRY SIDE**  
**10 KM. FROM GENEVA**  
FOR SALE OR RENT:  
**DUPLEX VILLAS • APARTMENTS**  
superb view on the Alps • unique choice of sportive and cultural activities in a region of full economic expansion  
• free-zone • next to international organisations.  
WRITE OR CALL  
**SERVICES FINANCIERS**  
40 rue du RHÔNE - GENEVA  
tél. 28.00.42

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**  
EXTERNAL US\$ BONDS  
**THE WESTON GROUP**  
makes a market  
in all series  
Enquiries to:  
8002 ZURICH Stockenstr. 18.  
Telex: 57111. Tel.: 8613.50.  
10036 NEW YORK CITY  
500 Fifth Ave.  
Tel.: RCA 224923. T.: 7301350.







هكذا من الأدب

[illegible]

# ESMARK

expects every gas pump to earn its keep.

And for Esmark they do. Esmark's petroleum subsidiary, Vickers Energy, operates service stations in 15 mid-continent states. They concentrate on selling gasoline, and do it superbly. At more than double the industry averages. Since Vickers became part of Esmark in 1968, sales have grown from 344 million to over 700 million gallons a year. Esmark's other growth businesses are food, fertilizers, financial services, and family products. Write for information. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

### Midway Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		Motorola 8-8		Carnegie 4-4-47	
Aus France 9-4-37	104	105	New Bonds 5-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-37	104	105	Leaf 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-37	104	105	Nitrogen 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-37	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-38	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-39	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-40	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-41	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-42	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-43	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-44	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-45	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-46	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-47	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-48	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-49	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-50	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-51	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 7-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 8-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 9-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 10-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 11-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 12-4-52	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 1-4-53	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 2-4-53	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 3-4-53	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 4-4-53	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 5-4-53	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France 6-4-53	104	105	North 7-4-37	103	99
Aus France					

**SMALL WEST GERMAN BANK**  
with a great circle of clients.  
For sale, because of age. Reasonable conditions.  
Serious and competent answers to be sent to Box D.5268,  
International Herald Tribune, Paris.

**\$ 10.000.000**

medium term loan'

*Equipos Nucleares S.A.*

guaranteed by

**Babcock & Wilcox Española, S.A.**  
**Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima, S.A.**  
**Mecanica de la Peña, S.A.**  
**Stein et Roubaix Española, S.A.**

managed by

**Banque Internationale pour le  
Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire  
International Nuclear Credit Bank - BIFEN-INCB**

co-managed by

**Bank of America S.A., Luxembourg**

and provided by

**Bank of America S.A., Luxembourg**  
**Banque Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie**  
**Nudéaire - International Nuclear Credit Bank-BIFEN-INCB**  
**Banque Nationale de Paris**  
**Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited**

February 26, 1976

February 26, 1974







[illegible]











